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ABSTRACT

This programed text for learning to read Thai was originally designed for students having a grounding in Thai phonology and some facility with the language, but it has been made useful for students without this background by the inclusion of a summary of Thai phonology and the use of romanization. The text is organized according to the three classes of Thai consonants. The letters within each class share certain writing rules, so that the rules and the individual letters are learned at the same time. A chapter summary and an alphabetical listing of the letters in Appendix 1 are provided for students who prefer to concentrate on individual letters or memorization. The material is practiced by means of short groups of reading drills. A quiz is provided at the end of each of the seven chapters. Appendix 2 provides an outline of the tone rules, while Appendix 3 gives information about using a Thai dictionary. (CLK)

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READING
ภาษาไทย
THAI

a

programmed

approach

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READING THAI

by David W. Dellinger

Arlington, Virginia

1976

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INTRODUCTION

I readily acknowledge the influence of Edward Anthony's A Programmed Course in Reading Thai Syllables on the development of this book. It was through Anthony's book that I learned to read Thai, and I have always expressed great admiration for the programmed approach to learning subject matter of this sort and for his particular application of that approach. Mary Haas' book The Thai System of Writing was also invaluable due to the comprehensiveness of its discussion and examples.

This book makes several departures from Anthony's. For one thing, the basis of organization is significantly different as will be apparent to anyone familiar with his book. For another, the length of chapters has been reduced to approximately equal proportions. Also, I have added a number of materials which I felt could be of value to the student, such as chapter summaries, an index, a glossary, appendices summarizing alphabetical order of both consonants and vowels and the tone rules, and an appendix on the use of the dictionary. Finally, I have tried to write this book in such a way that the reading of Thai language, not just Thai syllables, is abetted in every way possible. Consequently, I have avoided as much as possible the use of nonsense syllables to illustrate points, and, in the general text of the chapters and in the final test in Chapter 7, I have attempted to restrict the words used to more or less common words that the student might encounter within the first one hundred hours or so of work.

This book was originally written for the student who already had a thorough grounding in the phonology of Thai and who had at least some facility with the language and knew a modicum of vocabulary. To make this book useful to librarians, non-Thai speaking scholars and others without such a background, I have added the following discussion of Thai phonology and the romanization used in this book. The romanization is the same as in the FSI Thai Basic Course, a modified Haas' transcription.

It must be understood at the outset that any brief description of the phonology of a language is a gross oversimplification at the least. Any treatment that even approached adequacy would be so cumbersome as to be useless. For the person interested in producing genuine Thai sounds, the only acceptable solution is to imitate a speaker of the language.

In standard linguistic practice, vowel symbols are given the approximate values they have in French and Spanish. Their values as used herein are roughly as follows:

Four pairs of symbols (and their sounds) must be given special discussion. In English, we use the same letter p in both pill and spill. But there is actually a slight difference between them. The p in pill is accompanied by a slight puff of breath (called aspiration); the p in spill isn't. In our romanization, we use ph to represent the aspirated sound (as in pill); plain p, the unaspirated (as in spill). So the same for t, k, and c.

p	as p in spill
ph	as p in pill
t	as t in stack
th	as t in tack
k	as k in skin
kh	as k in kin
c	as ch in catch it
ch	as ch in chit

There is quite a number of pairs of vowels, or vowels plus consonants, that form diphthongs and have the effect of a single vowel. Only a few have similarities in English; these are compared below, as well as the unique combinations.

aj	as i in bite
aaj	as ī in bide
aw	as ou in lout
aaw	as ōu in loud
ooj	as oy in boy
ɔj	ɔ plus j
ɔɔj	ɔɔ plus j (for some people, this is the sound they have in boy, instead of ooj)
əəj	əə plus j
ɨw	ɨ plus w (cf. aw)
ew	e plus w
eew	ee plus w
ɛw	ɛ plus w
ɛɛw	ɛɛ plus w
ɨa	ɨ plus ə
ya	y plus ə
ua	u plus ə

The most difficult feature to grasp for those without a live model will be the tones. Each syllable of Thai has one of five tones (or intonations). These tones can be likened to certain patterns of English intonation; for convenience, we give each a label, also. The tone is indicated by a diacritical mark (or the absence of one) over the vowel of the syllable.

i	as ee in feet
e	as a in rate
ɛ	as something between e in let and a in lap (take your pick!)
ə	as u in cut
a	as o in rot
y	as u in put (but without the lips rounded or pursed as they are for the following sounds)
u	as ui in suit
o	as oa in soak
ɔ	as ough in sought

(The author claims these examples as valid only for speakers of his dialect.)

Thai phonology also utilizes a distinction between vowels of long and short duration. Those of long duration are written with a double vowel. Compare the vowel sounds in the following words with those above.

ii	as ee in feed
ee	as ai in raid
ɛɛ	as e in led or a in lab
əə	as u in cud
aa	as o in rod
yy	as oul in could
uu	as ue in sued
oo	as o in rogue
ɔɔ	as aw in sawed

As to the consonants, the letters mostly have values similar to those in English. The "straightforward" ones are:

s	as in sink
d	as in dig
n	as in nose
b	as in beg
m	as in much
f	as in face
r	as in rack
l	as in lock
w	as in wet
h	as in haze

Two symbols have special values.

j	as y in yes
ŋ	as ng in ring

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY!

Using This Book

This book is organized according to the three classes of Thai consonants. Since the letters of each class of consonants share certain writing rules, this pattern should help the student to learn the rules as well as the individual letters. Some students, however, prefer rote memorization of materials. Some would prefer to concentrate on the individual letters of the whole alphabet before learning the conventions of the writing system. For these students, the summaries at the end of each chapter should be helpful, as well as the complete alphabetical listing of letters in Appendix 1.

The material in this book is practiced by short groups of drills interspersed through the text. Use a piece of paper to cover the romanized answer in the right-hand column. Try to read the Thai word in the left-hand column; then immediately check yourself by looking at the answer. The drills are sometimes arranged in two parallel columns on the page, sometimes not.

At the end of each chapter (except Chapter 6), there is a quiz. It is suggested you write in the answers. The correct answers are given immediately following the quiz so you can check yourself. Finally in the chapter is a summary of the major points covered.

Since it is unlikely you will have completely mastered the material in a chapter after one time through, use the summary at the end of the chapter for further study, then work through the chapter again. It is suggested that you not wait till you have completely mastered one chapter before proceeding to the next; the following chapters should reinforce earlier material.

Mark	Label	Comparable English Intonation
v́(owel)	high	As in "Help!"; high pitched, urgent.
no mark	mid	Normal pattern for statements; e.g., "Yes." Slightly falling at the end.
v̀	low	"...uhh...," when pausing for thought. Below normal pitch, non-falling.
v̂	falling	"Sure!" strong assertion. Starts higher than normal, falls sharply.
v̌	rising	"Yes?" like a store-clerk preparing to wait on you. Starts lower than normal, rises like a question.

I am aware of slight inaccuracies in the description above, but I hope all will agree that they can be justified on the basis of pedagogical requirements. I do not think they are detrimental to the purposes of this book.

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Chapter 1

The Thai alphabet is composed of forty-four consonants, thirteen vowels, four tone marks and various other symbols. In addition, several other consonant symbols which have become obsolete are found in older works. Traditionally, the consonants are divided into three classes depending on how the consonants combine with the tone marks to represent the various tones. That is to say, a tone mark generally does not indicate just a single tone, e.g., the high tone; the tone it indicates depends on what consonant it is used with. This complicated system originated in earlier periods of the language when the tone patterns of the language were quite different; the particular reasons needn't concern us here.

In English, the three classes of consonants are called the middle, low and high consonants, or in Thai, klaaŋ, tàm and sŭuŋ respectively. We will begin by learning the klaaŋ consonants.

Each Thai consonant represents a sound, but each also has a name. In English, our letters also have names apart from the sounds they represent. For instance, the name of "h" is "aitch." But the sound it represents may be h as in hat, or it may be nothing as in honor. The name of "g" is "jee;" sometimes it represents the sound j as in gem, and sometimes g as in go.

The names of all Thai consonants are a combination of their actual sound value plus the sound ɔɔ, followed by a cue word in which the letter occurs.

The first consonant you will learn is ก . Its name is kɔɔ kàj. It represents the sound k, as in the Thai word kàp 'with;' kàj means 'chicken.' Later, you will learn how to write kàj in Thai. (If the student wishes, he can ignore learning the cue words. However, knowing them is the only way to be certain which of certain letters is being referred to.)

1. What is the name of ก?

kɔɔ kàj

As you have already learned, Thai phonolgy makes a distinction between a vowel sound pronounced for a long duration and one pronounced for a short duration, e.g., a versus aa; i and ii.

The symbol for aa is า and is written after the consonant symbol.

2. What is the name of the letter ก?

kɔɔ kàj

3. Pronounce the syllable กา

kaa

Notice that กา is pronounced with a mid tone. A klaaŋ consonant followed by a long vowel has a mid tone.

The symbol อ represents ɔɔ. Now we can read the name for ก in Thai.

4. What is its name?

kɔɔ

5. We write its name กอ. Read it.

kɔɔ

6. How do you pronounce กา?

kaa

7. The Thai letter ก is dɔɔ dèk (child). Read กา

daa

The symbol ี written above a consonant represents ii.

8. The word for 'good' is กี. Read it.

dii

Read these syllables.

9. กี (no word)

kii

10. ดี good

dii

11. กา to be scattered about

daa

12. กอ clump

kɔɔ

13. กา crow

kaa

14. กอ (no word)

dɔɔ

The symbol ป stands for p. Its name is pɔɔ plaa (fish).

15. Read ปอ

pɔɔ

16. Read the word for 'year:' ปี

pii

17. A very similar letter ป bɔɔ bajmáaj (leaf) represents b. Read บี.

bii

ป p has a tail; บ b does not.

Now read the names of the Thai klaaŋ consonants you have learned.

18. กอ

kɔɔ

19. ดอ

dɔɔ

20. บอ

bɔɔ

21. ปอ

pɔɔ

Read these syllables.

22. ปา to throw

paa

23. บา teacher

baa

24. ดี good

dii

25. กอ clump

kɔɔ

26. ดา to be scattered about

daa

27. กี (no word)

kii

28. ปอ hemp

pɔɔ

Read: The symbol เ is written before a consonant for the sound ee.

29. เป (no word) bee

30. เท plentiful dee

31. เก twisted kee

Read these syllables. Vowels are also written below consonants. ู is the symbol for uu.

32. กู I kuu

33. บู (no word) buu

34. ปู crab puu

35. เป (no word) pee

36. เก twisted kee

37. ทา to scatter about daa

38. บี (no word) bii

39. ปี year pii

40. ทอ name of a Thai letter doo

41. ดู to look at duu

42. 'To look good' is ดู ดี. Read it. duu dii

43. For ɛɛ, Thai writes, แ in front of the consonant. แก is read as:

kɛɛ

Now read:

44. แด mind

dɛɛ

45. แบ to spread out

bɛɛ

46. If we want to write the sound of the word for 'number' we can write เบอ. Read it.

bəə

(This is not quite the correct spelling, however.) So əə is written with a split symbol placed before and after a consonant.

Read these:

47. เบอ (no word)

bəə

48. เดอ (no word)

dəə

49. เก twisted

kee

50. บา teacher

baa

51. บอ half-crazy

bɔɔ

52. ปู crab

puu

53. ดี good

dii

54. กา crow

kaa

55. เปอ (no word)

pəə

56. ปอ hemp

pɔɔ

57. For t Thai uses ฑ tɔɔ tàw (stove). What is its name?

tɔɔ

Its full name is tɔɔ tàw (stove).

59. ฑ and ฎ are similar, but ฑ has two humps and ฎ only one. For c, Thai writes จ cɔɔ caan (dish). Its name is_____.

cɔɔ

Read these syllables:

59. ฑอ tree stump

tɔɔ

60. ฑา eye

taa

61. ตี to beat

tii

62. จอ movie screen

cɔɔ

63. จู Pekingese dog

cuu

64. เท (no word)

tee

65. แจ inseparable

cɛɛ

66. เจอ to meet

cəə

67. With three more symbols we can finish the common klaan consonants and long vowels. If Thai wants to write a vowel in a syllable without a consonant, it uses the symbol อ as a kind of consonant place holder. You learned this symbol earlier as what vowel?

ɔɔ

Its name as a consonant is simply that same vowel sound.

68. Read its name: ออ

ɔɔ

Its full name is ɔɔ àan (basin). Notice how it's used in these syllables:

69. แอ feeble

ɛɛ

70. อา uncle, aunt

ɛa

71. อู fighting cock

uu

72. เออ yes

ə

73. อี derogatory title

ii

In these syllables, it has no sound. It is just a consonant place holder. The last two long vowels are oo, written โ, and yy written ไ.

Read:

74. โบ bow

boo

75. บือ (no word)

by

76. เจ (no word)

cee

77. โต large

too

78. ปือ (no word)

pyy

79. โป่ swollen

poo

80. ตือ (no word)

tyy

By now you should have learned to distinguish between all the long Thai vowels, such as yy, uu, ii, aa, etc., both in comprehension and in speaking. As you have now learned, there is a different Thai symbol for each of these. English speakers frequently have difficulty with certain Thai vowels, but it is important to learn to distinguish them. (Note there is no r sound, or any other sound, pronounced at the end of these vowels. English speakers frequently add such final sounds to vowels in their attempts to achieve Thai pronunciation of the vowels.)

Read the following syllables:

81.	ดา	to scatter about	daa
82.	กี	(no word)	kii
83.	เจอ	to meet	cəə
84.	บู	(no word)	buu
85.	เกอ	(no word)	kəə
86.	ปือ	(no word)	pyy
87.	จอ	screen	cɔɔ
88.	ตา	eye	taa
89.	เอ	alone	ee
90.	โป	swollen	poo
91.	แจ	inseparable	cɛɛ
92.	อี	derogatory title	ii
93.	ปู	crab	puu
94.	เบอ	(no word)	bəə
95.	ดอ	name of a Thai letter	dɔɔ

To finish the klaan consonants, Thai has two symbols that stand for the same sounds as two others you've already learned. For d and t you know ด and ต. In addition, Thai has ฎ dɔɔ chádaa (dancer's headdress) and ฏ tɔɔ pàtàk (goad). Notice that these two letters also differ by having one and two humps respectively, but at the bottom of the letters in this case. Give the names of the klaan consonants.

96. ก

kɔɔ

97. จ

cɔɔ

98. ฎ

dɔɔ

99. ฏ

tɔɔ

100. ค

dɔɔ

101. ต

tɔɔ

102. บ

bɔɔ

103. ป

pɔɔ

104. อ

ɔɔ

As a quick review of the vowel symbols, read these syllables:

105. กี (no word)

kii

106. โก (no word)

koo

107. กา crow

kaa

108. กู I

kuu

109. กอ	clump	kɔɔ
110. เก	twisted	kee
111. เกอ	(no word)	keə
112. กือ	(no word)	kyy
113. แก	blackbird	kɛɛ

Quiz 1.1

Read the following syllables:

1. เจอ	cəə	12. แป	pɛɛ
2. ดี	dii	13. กา	kaa
3. โฎ	doo	14. ตอ	tɔɔ
4. เบ	bee	15. เถอ	təə
5. อา	aa	16. ดู	duu
6. ปอ	pɔɔ	17. เอ	ee
7. แก	kɛɛ	18. จี	cii
8. ตู	tuu	19. โบ	boo
9. โต	too	20. ปี	pii
10. ปู	puu	21. ตา	taa
11. บอ	bɔɔ	22. ตี	tii

Quiz 1.2

Give the names of these letters.

1. ฎ	dɔɔ	6. ป	pɔɔ
2. บ	bɔɔ	7. ด	dɔɔ
3. จ	cɔɔ	8. ฏ	tɔɔ
4. ฑ	tɔɔ	9. อ	ɔɔ
5. ก	kɔɔ		

SUMMARY

klaaŋ consonants

ก	kɔɔ kàj	จ	cɔɔ caan
ด	dɔɔ dèk	อ	ɔɔ àaŋ
ท	tɔɔ tàw	ฎ	dɔɔ chádaa
บ	bɔɔ bajmáaj	ฏ	tɔɔ pàtàk
ป	pɔɔ plaa		

long vowel symbols

ี	ii	ือ	yy	ู	uu
เ	ee	เ อ	əə	โ	oo
แ	ɛɛ	า	aa	อ	ɔɔ

CHAPTER 2

Having learned all the klaaŋ consonants and long vowel symbols, which form syllables pronounced on a mid tone, we can now learn how to write other tones using the tone marks. In addition, we will learn the short vowel symbols.

For short a, Thai uses ะ. When a klaaŋ consonant is combined with a short vowel symbol, it is pronounced with a low tone. For instance:

1. ดะ — at random — dà
2. ปะ — to patch — pà
3. จะ — will — cà
4. กะ — with — kà

Borrowing a pair of terms from traditional Thai grammar, we can classify all syllables as either live or dead. The reason for grouping them thus is that all the syllables of either category generally follow the same rules for spelling and pronunication. All the syllables we have learned so far (ending in long vowels) are live. The kind we are learning now (ending in short vowels) are dead.

If we want a low tone with long vowels, we must mark the klaaŋ consonant with ่ written above the consonant. This mark is called máj èek (máj meaning 'stick,' and èek meaning 'first'). Read:

5. กี่ — how many — kìi
6. ป่า — jungle — pàa
7. บ่อ — water well — bòɔ
8. ทะ — to encrust — tà
9. โอ่ — to boast — òo

10. จะ will

cà

We can quickly learn the symbols for several other short vowels, because ะ is used with symbols for long vowels to represent the corresponding short vowel. For example:

11. โบะ (no word)

bò

12. เพะ to kick

tè

13. แปะ to place a stick

pè

14. เจอะ to meet

cə

15. เกะกะ disorderly

kèkà

16. เตอะ intensifier for 'thick'

tə

(ะ is never written in a syllable that has a final consonant. In such syllables, short vowels are indicated by other means.)

For the remaining short vowels, we must learn new symbols or new combinations of old symbols. For i, u, and y, the symbol might be thought of as a shortened form of the long vowel. For i, Thai has ิ ; for u, ุ ; and for y, there is the symbol ึ . Read these syllables.

17. ดุ fierce

dù

18. บิ to pinch off

bì

19. ตึ faintly

tỳ

20. จิ (no word)

cì

21. ปึ (no word)

pỳ

22. บุ to line clothing

bù

To write ɔ we combine with the symbols for a and e. Thus:

23. เปาะ — continually — pɔ̀

24. เจาะ — to puncture — cɔ̀

25. เกาะ — island — kɔ̀

26. เบาะ — cushion — bɔ̀

Read:

27. กา ดุ เจอ บ่อ ดี — kaa dù cəə bɔ̀ɔ dii
The fierce crow found a good well.

28. อา จะ เตะ ปู — aa cà tè puu
Uncle will kick the crab.

One other way Thai represents a low tone with klaaŋ consonants is with syllables with a final p, t, k consonant. Syllables with final p, t, k are classified as dead. Therefore, they are pronounced with what tone?

low

Read these syllables:

29. ดอก — flower — dɔ̀ɔk

30. จิต — soul — cìt

31. ปาก — mouth — pàak

32. แดด — sunshine — dɛ̀ɛt

33. บาป — sin — bàap

34. ปิด — to close — pìt

Only a limited number of sounds actually occur at the end of Thai syllables, even though a great number of letters occur in that position. What happens is that many letters change value at the end of a syllable; among the klaan consonants, บ and ด lose their voicing (i.e., there is no vibration of the vocal chords), so they become like ป and ต, respectively. The real value of ก, ด, ต, บ and ป at the end of a (dead) syllable, as regards voicing, varies a bit depending on the following sound, but basically the student can think of them as unvoiced. (This is implied by the romanization which uses p, t, k instead of their voiced counterparts b, d, g.)

How would these words be read?

35. โดด — jump — dòot

36. ดาบ — sword — dàap

37. แบบ — model — bɛ̀ɛp

38. จูบ — to kiss — cùup

39. ปาก — mouth — pàak

40. จีบ — pleat — cìip

41. เอก — first — èek

42. แดด — sunshine — dɛ̀ɛt

43. บอก — to tell — bɔ̀ɔk

44. อีก — another — ìik

45. ปิด — to close — pìt

In syllables with final consonants, ี + อ loses the อ.

46. จืด — bland — cɯ̀yt

47. อืด — swollen — ùyt

Another vowel that changes form in a closed syllable is ɵɵ. It is written with the combination เ◌า. How would you read these syllables?

48. เบิก — to withdraw money — bɵ̀ɵk
49. เปิด — to open — pɵ̀ɵt
50. เจิด — brilliant — cɵ̀ɵt
51. จืด — bland — cɯ̀yt
52. บอก — to tell — bɔ̀ɔk
53. อีก — another — ìik
54. เกิด — to be born — kɵ̀ɵt

For ɵ, there is no special symbol in syllables with final consonants; it is written the same as the long ɵɵ. In fact, few words in Thai have short ɵ. Examples of ɵ with final consonants will not be given until later when other syllable endings have been learned.

How do you pronounce these?

55. จะ — will — cà
56. เตะ — to kick — tè
57. แปะ — to place a stick — pɛ̀
58. เกาะ — island — kɔ̀

A klaan consonant with a short vowel has a low tone and forms a dead syllable. This is true whether the syllable has a final p, t, k consonant or just ends in a short vowel, if there is no tone mark.

59. ดึก late at night dùk

60. ปิด to close pìt

61. จุด to light a fire cùt

62. แบะ to split open bè

63. เกาะ island kò

In syllables with final p, t, k, some short vowels have a different symbol. Short a is written ◌ั (called máj hăn akàat); e is written เ◌็ ; and ɛ is written แ◌็. ◌ั is never used in such a syllable. The symbol ◌็, which indicates a short vowel, is actually the Thai numeral for 'eight'; consequently it is sometimes called lêek pèet 'figure eight.' Most frequently it is called máj tajkhúu.

Read these:

64. กับ with kàp

65. เด็ก child dèk

66. จัด to arrange càt

67. แด็ก intensifier dèk

68. เบ็ด fishhook bèt

Practice reading a variety of syllables.

69. จาก from càak

70. ดี good dii

78. เตะ to kick tè

79. ดึก late at night dùk

71. จะ will cà

72. กา crow kaa

73. ปิด to close pìt

74. เจอ to meet cəə

75. จืด bland cỳyt

76. ปัก to stick pàk

77. โดด to jump dòot

80. บ่า shoulder bàa

81. อีก another ìik

82. เกิด to be born kə̀ət

83. จุ to have capacity cù

84. ป่า jungle pàa

85. ตึก building tỳk

86. กี่ how many kìi

In a syllable with a final consonant, the short o sound is represented by not writing any vowel symbol. How would these be read?

87. บก land bòk

88. จด to jot down còt

89. กบ frog kòp

90. ตก to fall tòk

91. กฎ rule kòt

92. Let's recapitulate the rules for klaaŋ consonants. A klaaŋ consonant plus a long vowel has what tone?

mid

Read:

93. ดู duu

94. จอ

cɔɔ

95. อี

ii

96. เจอ

cəə

97. ดือ

dyy

98. แก

kɛɛ

99. เด

dee

100. โต

too

101. ปี

pii

102. ตา

taa

103. A klaan consonant plus: 1) a short vowel (in a syllable with final p, t, k or no final consonants); 2) a long vowel followed by p, t, k; or 3) all have the same tone. What is the tone?

low

Practice these:

104. จะ

cà

105. ดุ

dù

106. กับ

kàp

107. เด็ก

dèk

108. บอก

bɔ̀ɔk

109. โดด

dòot

110. ที่

kìi

111. ป่า

pàa

112. In a syllable composed of two consonants without a vowel symbol, the vowel sound will be_____...

short o

113. and the tone will be____.

low (with final p, t,

Read:

114. ตก

tòk

115. จด

còt

116. กฎ

kòt

117. Syllables with a final short vowel, or final ก, ป, บ, ด or ที classed as_____.

dead

118. Syllables with final long vowels are classed as___.

live

Quiz 2.1

Try writing the sounds of the following words in romanization (answers on the next page).

1. ดี _____

2. ฮึก _____

3. ฎอ _____

4. เห _____

8. จุ _____

9. ไปะ _____

10. แก่ _____

11. ปาก _____

5. จอด _____

6. แบบ _____

7. เปิด _____

12. ตก _____

13. โอบ _____

14. อืด _____

Quiz 2.2

Read the following syllables:

1. กา kaa
2. จาก càak
3. อีก ìik
4. แปะ pè
5. เด็ก dèk
6. ตก tòk
7. จืด cỳyt
8. จบ còp
9. โดด dòot
10. ป่า pàa
11. บอก bɔ̀ɔk
12. เกิด kàət
13. กะ kà
17. ดุ dù
18. เปิด pàət
19. แต่ tὲɛ
20. จูบ cùup
21. บัด bàt
22. ดู dúu
23. เบิก bàək
24. ติก tỳk
25. กี่ kìi
26. เจอ cəə
27. ปาก pàak
28. ดี dii
29. จะ cà

14. ดอก dɔ̀ɔk

15. เกาะ kɔ̀

16. ปิด pìt

30. เตะ tè

31. อือ yy

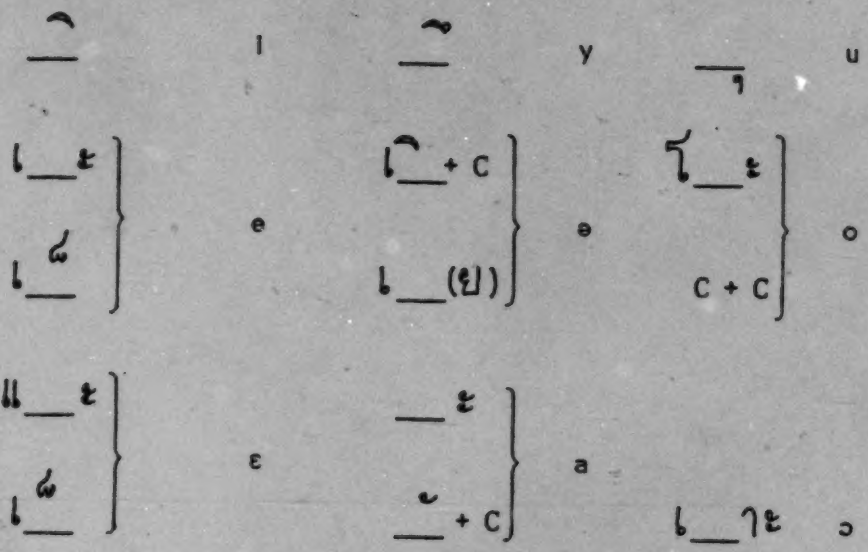
32. แบบ bɛ̀ɛp

Answers to Quiz 2.1

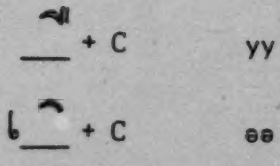
1. dɪɪ
2. ỳk
3. dɔɔ
4. tee
5. cɔ̀ɔt
6. bɛ̀ɛp
7. pɛ̀ɛt
8. cù
9. bò
10. kɛ̀ɛ
11. pɛ̀ak
12. tòk
13. òop
14. ỳyt

SUMMARY

Short Vowel Symbols (C = consonant symbol)



Long Vowel Symbols



Tones

klaaŋ +	long vowel	mid
	long vowel + C	low
	ˀ	low
	short vowel	low

CHAPTER 3

Before we learn the other tone marks, it will be helpful to know the second class of consonants, called the tàm (low) consonants. Some of them represent the same sounds, just as in English the k sound can be represented by both c (as in cat) and k (as in kite). For instance, for aspirated kh Thai has two letters, ค and ฆ . ฆ appears in only a very few words.

Tàm consonants with long vowels are pronounced on mid tone. What would be the names of these letters?

1. ค

khɔɔ

2. ฆ

khɔɔ

The two kh consonants above are named khɔɔ khwaaj (buffalo) and khɔɔ rákhaŋ (bell), respectively.

What is the complete name of these letters?

3. ก

kɔɔ kàj

4. ค

khɔɔ khwaaj

5. ฆ

khɔɔ rákhaŋ

6. A tàm consononant plus long vowel is pronounced on what tone?

mid

7. A tàm consonant plus long vowel forms what kind of syllable?

live

Read these syllables:

8. คา to be embedded

khaa

9. โฆ (no word)

khoo

10. คี (no word)

khɪ̄ɪ

11. คุ canal

khūū

12. มา (no word)

khāa

13. มอ (no word)

khɔɔ

When a live tàm syllable is written with ', it has a <u>falling</u> tone. How would these syllables be read?

14. ม่า to kill

khâa

15. ค่า fee

khâa

16. คี่ odd

khɪ̂ɪ

17. เม่ (no word)

khêe

18. คู่ pair

khûu

19. ก่อ to build

kɔ̀ɔ

20. แค่ approximately

khɛ̂ɛ

21. มี (no word)

khɪ̄ɪ

The tàm consonants have four letters for th -- thɔɔ thahǎan (soldier); thɔɔ monthoo (giant's wife); thɔɔ phûuthâw (old man); thɔɔ thoŋ (flag). is by far the most common; , though it occurs in relatively few words, occurs in several fairly common ones. Can you give the names of these consonants?

22. ท

thɔɔ thahâan

23. ธ

thɔɔ thoŋ

24. ค

khɔɔ khwaaj

25. ฆ

khɔɔ rákhaŋ

26. ก

kɔɔ kàj

27. When a tàm consonant is written with a long vowel plus final p, t, k, that syllable also has a falling tone. What kind of syllable would these be? .

dead

28. Why?

Because they end in final p, t, k.

Read these syllables:

29. แทบ almost

thêɛp

39.ฆาต destruction

khâat

31. ทูต ambassador

thûut

32. คืบ a span

khŷyp

33. ตอบ to answer

tòɔp

34. เธอ you (intimate)

thəə

35. แจก to handout

cɛ̀ɛk

36. ธูป incense

thûup

37. โท่ clearly

thôo

38. คู canal

khuu

The Thai alphabet has two tàm symbols for ch, ช chɔɔ cháaŋ (elephant) and ฌ chɔɔ krachəə (a species of tree). ฌ is very rare.

39. คา	khaa	45. ฆ่า	khâa
40. ที่	thîi	46. แทบ	thɛ̂ɛp
41. เธอ	thəə	47. แก่	kɛ̀ɛ
42. คู่	khûu	48. ที่	thîi
43. ทูต	thûut	49. จาก	càak
44. แช่	chɛ̂ɛ	50. โชค	chôok

51. When a tàm syllable has a short vowel it is read with high tone, with or without a final p, t, k. Either of these two types of syllables--short vowel without final consonant; or any kind of vowel followed by p, t, k -- would be a _____ syllable.

dead

Read:

52. ชุด	set	chút
53. ทุก	every	thúk
54. ชะ	to rinse	chá
55. เคอะ	stiff	khə́
56. ชัด	clear	chát
57. ธิดา	daughter	thídaa
58. เช็ด	to wipe	chét

For ph, there are two letters. The most common one is พ phɔɔ phaan (tray); the other, ฟ phɔɔ sămphaw (sampan) is less frequent, though not by any means rare.

59. What is the name of '?

máj èek

60. A klaaŋ consonant plus ' has what tone?

low

61. A tàm consonant plus ' has what tone?

falling

Now read these syllables.

62. เพ่อ not yet

phêə

63. พู่ tassel

phûu

64. ที่ place

thîi

65. แช่ to soak

chêɛ

66. โภค property

phôok

67. ภาค region

phâak

Three more letters will finish up approximately half the tàm consonants and will furnish a convenient breaking point, for reasons to be discussed below. The three letters and their sounds are s ซ sɔɔ sôo (chain); f ฟ fɔɔ fan (tooth); and h ฮ hɔɔ hûuk (owl). Read these words:

68. โซ่ chain

sôo

69. ฮูก owl

hûuk

70. ฟัด to wrestle

fát

71. เซอะ to erode

sə́

72. แฟบ deflated

fêɛp

73. ฮึ exclamation

hý

74. ฟัง to listen

faŋ

75. ซิ particle

sìì

76. ฮือ to burn fiercely

hyy

77. What tone do tàm syllables with long vowels have?

mid

78. What tone do tàm syllables with short vowels have?

high

79. What tone do tàm syllables with short vowels and final p, t, k have?

high

80. What tone do tàm syllables with long vowels and final p, t, k have?

falling

81. What tone do tàm syllables with ' have?

falling

We have noted that only a few consonant sounds occur at the end of syllables (cf. p. 12). For the present, we will continue to ignore what happens to other letters at the end of syllables.

Syllable-final sounds can be divided conveniently into two classes based on the effect they have on tone spelling conventions. All the final consonant sounds you have learned so far belong to a class of sounds called stops. There are three kinds of stops (but this is not an important fact); those articulated with the lips -- ป , บ , พ , ภ ; those articulated with the tongue against the upper gum -- ด , ต , ท, ช ; and those articulated against the back of the roof of the mouth -- ก , ค, ฆ. As you will learn later, many of the other consonant letters you have learned also occur at the end of syllables but are read as a stop sound.

The other class of consonant sounds occuring finally in the syllable are called sonorants. The significant thing about this distinction is that syllables with sonorant finals are classed as live syllables, and follow the same tone spelling rules as all other live syllables, whereas, as you have seen, stop finals sometimes indicate a different tone.

82. Both klaaŋ and tàm syllables with long vowels have the same tone. What is the tone?

mid

83. A klaaŋ syllable with final stop consonant has what tone?

low

84. A tàm syllable with long vowel and final stop has what tone?

falling

85. A tàm syllable with short vowel and final stop has what tone?

high

All the klaaŋ and tàm consonants you have learned are pronounced with some sort of stop sound when they occur at the end of a syllable. The tàm sonorants you are about to learn are not.

The first two are ญ for j and ว for w. These are named jɔɔ jɔ́k (giant) and wɔɔ wɛ̌ɛn (ring).

Read these words:

86. ญา medicine

jaa

87. วา a measure

waa

88. วา to say

wâa

89. แยะ a lot

jɛ́

90. ยืด to stretch

jŷyt

91. วิตก to worry

wítòk

92. เวิก to uncover

wôək

93. ยอ to praise

jɔɔ

These two consonants are also used as final consonants as one means of spelling diphthongs. Here are some examples:

94. บ่อย often
bɔ̀ɔj

95. ชาว nation
chaaw

96. ตาย to die
taaj

97. โดย by
dooj

98. กิ่ว narrow
kìw

99. แจว to row
cɛɛw

100. คุย to chat
khuj

Just as there is a distinction between long and short vowels, so there is a distinction between diphthongs with long and short vowels. Generally, a long vowel diphthong is written with a long vowel sign plus ว or ย. Some short vowel diphthongs are written in a like fashion, e.g., ◌ิว for iw. But a few have special conventions. For instance, the short vowel diphthongs aj and aw are generally written with ◌ไ◌ máj malaj or ◌ใ◌ máj múan for aj and เ◌า for aw. Practice with these words.

101. ไป to go
paj

102. ไก่ chicken
kàj

103. ใช่ to be the one
châj

104. เซา to calm down
saw

105. เบา to be light
baw

106. ไฟ electricity
faj

107. เอา to take
aw

For ɛɛj, there is the special combination เ___ย . Read:

108. เอ่ย	to mention	èɛj
109. เช่ย	to touch gently	chɛɛj
110. เคย	ever	khɛɛj
111. เกย	to run aground	kɛɛj

Syllables with diphthongs never have final consonants. And they are classed as live, whether they have long or short vowels.

Let's review some of the combinations you've had so far. Practice reading these words.

112. ภพ	phóp	124. ตึก	tỳk
113. ชีด	chŷyt	125. ช่อบ	chɔ̂ɔp
114. อิง	iŋ	126. ดีด	dìit
115. แต่	tɛ̀ɛ	127. พบ	phóp
116. กับ	kàp	128. ทุก	thúk
117. บก	bòk	129. ไป	paj
118. พ่อ	phɔ̂ɔ	130. แย	jɛ̂ɛ
119. เคย	khɛɛj	131. ภักดี	phâkdii
120. จาก	càak	132. ที่	thîi
121. ทูต	thûut	133. จะ	cà

122. ใบ baj

123. เช่า châw

134. ชื่อ chŷy

135. ดาว daaw

Read these sentences:

136. ทูต ชอบ ไก่ thûut chɔ̂ɔp kàj

The ambassador likes chicken.

137. พ่อ พูด กับ เธอ phɔ̂ɔ phûut kàp thəə

Father spoke with you.

138. ภักดี จะ ไป ตึก phákdii cà paj tỳk

Phakdee will go to the building.

139. ฮูก เคย กิน ทุก ใบ hûuk khəəj kin thúk baj

The owl used to take every one.

140. พ่อ ว่า ชาว ไทย ดี phɔ̂ɔ wâa chaaw thaj dii

Father says the Thais are good.

* Note the irregular spelling of 'Thai'.

Quiz 3

Pronounce and write the romanization for these words. These are all words covered in the previous material.

1. ค่า _____
2. ดี _____
3. เปาะ _____
4. ม่า _____
5. เจอ _____
6. ปาก _____
26. จุด _____
27. ม่าด _____
28. เตะ _____
29. ค่า _____
30. ชุด _____
31. ดุ _____

7. แทบ _____
8. กี่ _____
9. โดด _____
10. ใช้ _____
11. บ่อ _____
12. เพ่อ _____
13. อีก _____
14. ชัด _____
15. แฟบ _____
16. จีด _____
17. บอก _____
18. แยะ _____
19. ปิด _____
20. ฮูก _____
21. โดย _____
22. เด็ก _____
23. ว่า _____
24. ฟัด _____
25. ชาว _____

32. เชอ _____
33. เคอะ _____
34. เจาะ _____
35. เปิด _____
36. เช็ด _____
37. ฮิ _____
38. กะ _____
39. โช่ _____
40. ติ _____
41. ป่า _____
42. คู่ _____
43. ตาย _____
44. ชี่ _____
45. บ่อย _____
46. กิ่ว _____
47. ไก่ _____
48. ใบ _____
49. ไทย _____
50. เอา _____

Answers

Quiz 3

1.	khaa	19.	pìt	37.	hý
2.	dìl	20.	hûuk	38.	kà
3.	pò	21.	dooj	39.	sôo
4.	khâa	22.	dèk	40.	tỳ
5.	cəə	23.	wâa	41.	pàa
6.	pàak	24.	fát	42.	khûu
7.	thêɛp	25.	chaaw	43.	taaj
8.	kìl	26.	cùt	44.	sìl
9.	dòot	27.	khâat	45.	bòɔj
10.	châj	28.	tè	46.	klw
11.	bòɔ	29.	khâa	47.	kàj
12.	phâə	30.	chùt	48.	baj
13.	lìk	31.	dù	49.	thaj
14.	chát	32.	thəə	50.	aw
15.	fêɛp	33.	khé		
16.	cỳyt	34.	cò		
17.	bòɔk	35.	pèət		
18.	jé	36.	chét		

Now read the words in Quiz 3 again for meaning. See how many you can understand. Some of the words you will not have learned yet. The key to the meanings is below.

Meaning

Quiz 3

1. to be embedded
2. good
3. continually
4. to kill
5. to meet
6. mouth
7. almost
8. how many
9. to jump
10. to be the one
11. well
12. not yet
13. another
14. clear
15. deflated
16. bland
17. to tell
18. many
19. to close
20. owl
21. by
22. child
23. to say
24. to wrestle
25. nation
26. to light
27. destruction
28. to kick
29. fee
30. set
31. fierce
32. you
33. stiff
34. to puncture
35. to open
36. to wipe
37. exclamation
38. with
39. chain
40. faintly
41. jungle
42. pair
43. to die
44. particle
45. often
46. narrow
47. chicken
48. classifier
49. Thai
50. to take

SUMMARY

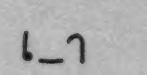
tàm consonants

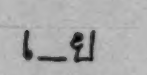
ค	khɔɔ khwaaj	พ	phɔɔ phaan
ฆ	khɔɔ rákhaŋ	ภ	phɔɔ sămphaw
ท	thɔɔ thahăan	ช	sɔɔ sôo
ท	thɔɔ monthoo	ฟ	fɔɔ fan
ฒ	thɔɔ phûuthâw	ฮ	hɔɔ hûuk
ธ	thɔɔ thoŋ	ย	jɔɔ ják
ช	chɔɔ chăaŋ	ว	wɔɔ wɛ̌ɛn
ฌ	chɔɔ chəə		

Vowel Symbols

aj

aj

 aw

 əəj

Tones

tàm +

long vowel	mid
long vowel + C	falling
'	falling
short vowel (live or dead syllable)	high

tàm or klaaŋ syllables ending in a sonorant follow the tone rules for live syllables.

CHAPTER 4

1. Two sonorants have already been discussed. Which two were they?

ยอ jɔ́k

วอ wɛ̌ɛn

2. In initial position what sounds did they represent?

j

w

3. In final position, they were part of long vowel _____?

diphthongs

Three more sonorants are those called nasals -- m as represented by ม ; n by น ; and ŋ by ง. Read these words:

4. มา to come

maa

5. แน่ to be sure

nɛ̂ɛ

6. เงาะ rambutan

ŋɔ́

7. นี่ this

nîi

8. โง่ foolish

ŋôo

9. มีด knife

mîit

10. นึก to think

nýk

These letters are named ม mɔɔ máa (horse); น nɔɔ nǔu (mouse); ง ŋɔɔ ŋuu (snake).

11. Remember, dead syllables (syllables ending in stops and short vowels) have their own set of tone rules; but syllables ending in sonorants always follow the rules of what kind of syllables?

live

12. Live tàm syllables have what tone?

mid

13. If they are marked with ', they have what tone?

falling

14. Live syllables spelled with klaaŋ consonants have what tone?

mid

15. If they are marked with ', they have what tone?

low

Syllables ending with sonorants follow these same rules. Now read these words with nasals in final position.

16. ทาง way

thaaŋ

17. นั่น that

nân

18. ช่อม fork

sɔ̂ɔm

19. เงิน money

ŋən

20. เก่ง clever

kèeŋ

21. ดึง to pull

dyŋ

22. นอน to lie down

nɔɔn

23. กิน to eat

kin

24. ธง flag

thoŋ

25. งู snake

ŋuu

26. ยินดี glad

jindii

The second tone mark is ้ , called máj thoo 'second stick' (thoo is a borrowing from Pali and is cognate with the English word 'two'). The tone rules for klaaŋ and tàm syllables written with ้ are different. A klaaŋ syllable would be read with a falling tone; a tàm syllable with high tone. Read these words:

27. เก้าอี้ chair

kâwîi

28. ทิ้ง to throw away

thíŋ

29. ใช้ to use

cháj

30. ได้ can

dâj

31. นี้ this

níi

32. ข้าว rice

khâaw

33. บ้าน house

bâan

34. งั้น like that

ŋán

35. ซื้อ to buy

sýy

36. แก้ว glass kêɛw

37. ม้า horse máa

38. น้อย few nɔ́ɔj

39. พื้น floor phýyn

40. Can you read this story?

คน ที่ ซื้อ ช้าง ชื่อ ภักดี. ภักดี เป็น คน แก่. แม่ ภักดี ชอบ ดู ช้าง. แม่ คิด ว่า ช้าง ดี. วันนี้ ภักดี ต้อง มา พบ พ่อ. พ่อ ไม่ ชอบ ช้าง.

khon thîi sýy cháaŋ chýy phákdii. phákdii pen khon kèɛ. mêɛ phákdii chôɔp duu cháaŋ. mêɛ khít wâa cháaŋ dii. wannîi phákdii tôŋ maa phóp phɔ̂ɔ. phɔ̂ɔ mâj chôɔp cháaŋ.

The person who bought the elephant is named Phakdee. Phakdee is an old person. Phakdee's mother likes to look at the elephant. The mother thinks the elephant is good. Today Phakdee has to meet his father. His father doesn't like the elephant.

The last two common tàm consonants are ร rɔɔ rya (boat) for r and ล lɔɔ liŋ (monkey) for l.

Read:

41.	ลิง	monkey	liŋ
42.	ละ	particle	lâ
43.	รอ	to wait	rɔɔ
44.	รีบ	to hurry	rîip
45.	ลอง	to try	lɔɔŋ
46.	รู้	to know	rúu
47.	เลิก	to stop	lâək
48.	เรือ	boat	rya
49.	แล้ว	already	lɛ́ɛw

There is a very limited number of consonant clusters in spoken Thai (none occur at the end of a syllable) compared to the great many found in English. Clusters never have more than two sounds, and the sounds occurring as the second sound in the clusters are restricted to w, r and l. The initial consonant of the cluster always dictates the tone of the syllable, even though the tone mark in Thai writing will always be written over the second letter of the cluster.

For instance:

50.	ครับ	polite particle (male)	khráp
51.	เปล่า	no	plàaw

52. พร้อม ready phrɔ́ɔm

53. โปรด please pròot

54. ควาย buffalo khwaaj

55. ดนตรี music dontrii

56. พรุ่งนี้ tomorrow phrûŋníi

57. ใกล้ near klâj

Thai has three diphthongs all ending in a -- ia, ya and ua. The first two are written เ_ียand เ_ือ; they can easily be distinguished by the ี and ื corresponding to the i and y of the diphthongs, respectively.

Practice reading:

58. เมือง city myaŋ

59. เกลือ salt klya

60. เรียก to call rîak

61. เตรียม to prepare triam

62. เนื้อ meat nýa

63. เครื่อง apparatus khrŷaŋ

64. เมีย wife mia

65. เกวียน cart kwian

In a syllable with no final consonant ua is spelled ว. As in:

66. วัว — cow — wua
67. ครอบครัว — family — khrɔ̂ɔpkhrua
68. กลัว — to fear — klua
69. ชั่วโมง — hour — chûamooŋ
70. ทั่วไป — everywhere — thûapaj

In a syllable with final consonant, ua is represented just by ว.

71. อวน — fat — ûan
72. กล้วย — banana — klûaj
73. รบกวน — to bother — rópkuan
74. นวด — to massage — nûat
75. ด้วย — with — dûaj
76. รวม — to include — ruam

Practice reading these syllables:

77. เมือง — city — myaŋ
78. เวียดนาม — Vietnam — wîatnaam
79. เลือด — blood — lŷat

80.	กล้วย	banana	klûaj
81.	ครอบครัว	family	khrɔ̂ɔpkhrua
82.	เที่ยว	for pleasure	thîaw
83.	รบกวน	to bother	rópkuan
84.	เรียก	to call	rîak
85.	ด้วย	with	dûaj
86.	เครื่อง	apparatus	khrŷaŋ
87.	จวน	almost	cuan
88.	เกลือ	salt	klya
89.	เปรี้ยว	sour	prîaw
90.	ชั่วโมง	hour	chûamooŋ

There are three more tàm consonants, very rare and representing sounds we already know -- ญ, ณ and ฬ. These three represent j, n and l. The letters are called jɔɔ jĭŋ (woman); nɔɔ neen (acolyte); and lɔɔ cùlaa (kite). They occur in a few rather common words.

Read these:

91.	ญวน	Vietnamese	juan
92.	จุฬา	kite	cùlaa
93.	กีฬา	sports	kìlaa

94. ญี่ปุ่น Japan

jîipùn

95. What are the stop sounds that can occur at the end of a syllable?

p, t, k

96. Where can consonant clusters occur in a syllable in spoken Thai?

only at the beginning

Just as the diphthongs aaj and aaw have their short counterparts in aj and aw, so the three diphthongs ia, ya and ua have theoretically short versions, indicated by the addition of ะ. The short diphthongs have a sharp glottal ("in the throat") cut off, or stop. To indicate these shortened versions in romanization, a ? is placed at the end of the syllable.

97. How do you pronounce เดีย?

dîa

98. How do you pronounce เอีย ?

ya

Read:

99. เดียะ sound of slapping

dìa?

100. เอียะ name of the short ya vowel

ìya?

The only two examples of วัวะ ua? that are available occur with symbols not yet studied. All three of these short diphthongs are very rare.

As we have seen, the syllable-final stops (p, t, k) can be written with many different letters -- บ, พ, ท, ด, ก, ค, etc.

101. What is the other class of syllable-final consonant sounds called?

sonorants

102. There are actually only five sonorant sounds that occur in syllable-final position in Thai. What are they?

y, w, m, n, ŋ

103. What is the name of this tone mark- ๊ ?

máj thoo

104. A tàm consonant plus ๊ represents a _____tone.

high

105. A klaaŋ consonant plus ๊ represents a _____tone.

falling

Since we haven't discussed whether certain consonants like ฟ, ช, ร, ล occur finally, it might well be assumed they do not, since their sounds -- f, s, r, l, etc. -- do not occur at the ends of syllables. In fact, they do occur but are pronounced as the closest similar permissible sound. For example, ฟ and บ are articulated as stops since they are not sonorants; ร and ล are articulated as sonorants since that is what they are. More specifically, since ฟ is produced with the lip, it is pronounced as a p when final; for the same reason any "s" letter (produced against the upper gum) will be pronounced as t when it is written finally. Both ร and ล are given the sound of n when final.

Read these words:

106. เณร acolyte

neen

107. ธาร stream

thaan

108. ตาล sugar palm

taan

109. การ work

kaan

110. ประมาณ approximately

pràmaan

111. ควร ought to

khuan

112. พล troops

phon

The letter ณ neen one would of course expect to be articulated as n finally. But there are two other sonorants that also take the value of n in final position -- ญ jĭŋ and ฬ cùlaa.

Read:

113.	ปลาวาฬ	whale	plaawaan
114.	ปัญญา	wisdom	panjaa
115.	เณร	acolyte	neen
116.	คุณ	you	khun
117.	เชิญ	to invite	cheen

The short a symbol ั is used frequently in combination with น nǔu (-an), ญ jɔ̌ŋ (-an) and ง ŋuu (-aŋ), but its use with ม máa (-am) is much less common. The combination -am is usually written with -ำ. Practice reading these words:

118.	คำ	word	kham
119.	บังคับ	to force	baŋkháp
120.	บัญชี	account	banchii
121.	ทำ	to make	tham
122.	รางวัล	prize	raaŋwan
123.	ดำ	black	dam
124.	ตำบล	precinct	tambon
125.	อัน	general clf.	an
126.	กรัม	gram	kram

127. น้ำตาล sugar

námtaan

128. Syllables ending in sonorants follow the same tone rules as syllables ending in _____.

vowels

129. Both syllables ending in vowels and syllables ending in sonorants are _____syllables.

live

130. There are (no.) possible consonant clusters at the end of a syllable in Thai.

zero, no

131. Initial consonant clusters have at most (no.) sounds.

two

132. The second sound of initial clusters is limited to which sounds?

w, r, l

133. Which consonant in initial clusters determines the tone rules to be followed?

first

134. We have now covered all the กลาง and ต่ำ consonants, virtually all the vowel symbols (except some special combinations), and two of the tone marks. Test your reading with the following passage.

คุณ ได้ บอก เพื่อน ว่า คุณ จะ ไป ช่วย ซื้อ
เก้าอี้ ได้ แต่ เมื่อ เวลา จะ ไป แล้ว คุณ
บอก เพื่อน ว่า ไป ช่วย ไม่ ได้ คุณ จะ
ต้อง ไป ธุระ ที่ โรงเรียน เพราะ ครู
จะ พูด กับ พ่อแม่ เด็ก ทุก คน

khun dâj bɔ̀ɔk phŷan wâa khun cà paj chûaj sýy kâwîi dâj. tèɛ mŷa weelaa cà paj lɛ́ɛw khun bɔ̀ɔk phŷan wâa paj chûaj mâj dâj. khun cà tôŋ paj thúrá thîi roonrian phrɔ́ khruu cà phûut kàp phɔ̂ɔmêɛ dèk thúk khon.

Translation:

You told a friend that you would be able to help go buy a chair. But when it was time to go, you told your friend that you couldn't go help. You had to go on business to the school because the teacher wanted to speak with all the parents of the children.

Quiz 4

Read the following words and write their romanization.

1. เชิญ _____
2. ทูต _____
3. เพาะ _____
4. เมื่อ _____
5. คุย _____
6. กะเฌอ _____
7. ไม้ไท _____
8. เรียน _____
9. และ _____
10. ช่วย _____
11. ม้วน _____
12. ธาร _____
13. นก _____
14. ซึ่ง _____
15. ชั่วโมง _____
16. ญี่ปุ่น _____
17. เงียบ _____
18. พลุก _____
19. ภูเก็ต _____
20. เครื่อง _____
21. แต่ _____
22. นิก _____
23. รีบ _____
24. เก็บ _____
25. ธุระ _____
26. ตัว _____
27. ทำ _____
28. ระฆัง _____
29. เที่ยว _____
30. ฎีกา _____

(continued next page)

Quiz 4 (continued)

31. นาที _____

32. เช่า _____

33. เกลือ _____

34. มณฑล _____

35. ซ่อม _____

36. ฮ่องกง _____

37. กิฬา _____

38. ปลาย _____

39. โซเวียต _____

40. ไฟ _____

Quiz 4 Answers

1. chəən
2. thûut
3. phɔ́
4. mŷa
5. khuj
6. kàchəə
7. májthoo
8. rian
9. lɛ́
10. chûaj
11. múan
12. thaan
13. nɔ́k
14. sŷŋ
15. chûamooŋ
16. jîipùn
17. ŋîap
18. phlúk
19. phuukèt
20. khrŷaŋ
21. tèɛ
22. nýk
23. rîip
24. kèp
25. thúrá
26. tua
27. tham
28. rákhaŋ
29. thîaw
30. dìikaa
31. naathii
32. thâw
33. klya
34. monthon
35. sɔ̂ɔm
36. hɔ̂ɔŋkoŋ
37. kilaa
38. plaaj
39. soowîat
40. faj

SUMMARY

ต่ำ consonants

ม	mɔɔ máa	ล	lɔɔ liŋ
น	nɔɔ nǔu	ญ	jɔɔ jǐŋ
ง	ŋɔɔ ŋuu	ณ	nɔɔ neen
ร	rɔɔ rya	ฬ	lɔɔ cùlaa

Diphthong symbols

เ_ีย	ia	_ัว/_ว_	ua
เ_ียะ	ia?	_ัวะ	ua?
เ_ือ	ya	_ำ	am
เ_ือะ	ya?		

๊ máj thoo

กลาง consonants have falling tone

ต่ำ consonants have high tone

Consonant clusters

tr	thr	pr	phr	kr	khr
		pl	phl	kl	khl
				kw	khw

Syllable-final consonant sounds

p	บ ป พ ภ ฟ	m	ม
t	ต ด จ ช ฉ ฌ ท ธ ช ท ฎ ฏ	ŋ	ง
k	ก ค ฆ	j	ย
n	น ณ ร ล ฬ ญ	w	ว

CHAPTER 5

The third tone mark is ๊ and is called máj trii 'third stick' (trii, like thoo, is also a cognate form from Pali, and is related to English 'three'). The effect of ๊ on กลาง and ต่ำ consonants is the same--an indication of high tone. It does not occur with the third class of consonants (to be learned in this chapter).

Read:

1. โต๊ะ table
   tó
2. บู๊ to fight
   búu
3. ฉั๊วะ intensifier for 'white'
   cúa
4. ช๊อก shocked
   chɔ́k
5. เปี๊ยก tiny
   píak
6. เก๋ false
   kée
7. แอ๊ปเปิ้ล apple
   ʔɛ́ppêən

The last tone mark is ๋ , called máj càtàwaa. It always signals a rising tone, and occurs only with กลาง consonants.

8. ตั๋ว ticket
   tŭa
9. โกร๋น sparse
   krŏon
10. ก๋วยเตี๋ยว a kind of noodle
    kúajtĭaw
11. กระเป๋า suitcase
    krapăw
12. เดี๋ยว moment
    dĭaw

Both ฬ and ฦ are rare and are used mostly with particles, exclamations and recent borrowings (especially from English and Chinese).

The last class of consonants is the sŭun consonants which, in live syllables, are read with a rising tone. The first three we will learn--and their respective sounds--are ข khɔ̌ɔ khàj (egg) for kh; ถ thɔ̌ɔ thŭŋ (bag) for th; and ห hɔ̌ɔ hìip (box) for h. ข is sometimes confused with ป, but the latter is wider. ถ differs from ก in having a circle on one leg. Read these for practice:

13. ขาย to sell khăaj

14. หา to look for hăa

15. ถาม to ask thăam

16. ถึง to reach thŭŋ

17. หัว head hŭa

18. เขียน to write khĭan

19. In all other respects, sŭun consonants follow the tone rules for กลาง consonants. What tone would sŭun consonants have when written with:

(1) a long vowel and final stop low

(2) ' low

(3) short vowel low

(4) short vowel and final stop low

(5) ◌์ falling

Read:

20. ขอบคุณ thank you

khɔ̀ɔpkhun

21. หีบ box

hìip

22. ไข่ egg

khàj

23. อาหาร food

aahǎan

24. ถุง bag

thŭŋ

25. ห้า five

hâa

26. ถั่ว bean

thùa

27. ขึ้น to ascend

khŷn

28. ช้า slow

cháa

29. ถูก cheap

thùuk

30. ห่อ package

hɔ̀ɔ

31. What class of consonants do ว, ร, ง belong to?

sonorants

32. At the end of syllables, บ, ฟ, ท, ข are pronounced as what class of consonants?

stops

33. What are their respective sounds?

p, p, t, k

34. Syllables ending in sonorants follow the same rules for pronunciation as those ending in _____?

long vowels

A consonant of any class written alone (without a vowel symbol) is normally pronounced with a short a sound, and the tone usually will be neutral (or mid). (A neutral tone means that the tone is not really relatable to the standard rising, falling, high, etc. tones. Its actual level varies slightly depending on preceding and following syllables. In our romanization, neutral tones have no tone mark, just as if they were actual mid tones.) The absence of overt vowel symbols occasionally leads to ambiguous spellings; the only way to know the pronunciation of such a word is to know the word a priori. For instance, by Thai spelling rules, the first word below could represent khòpwon or khabawon.

Read:

35. ขบวน clf. for processions khabuan

36. ตลาด market talàat

37. ทหาร soldier thahăan

38. ชฎา dancer's crown chadaa

39. ถนน street thanŏn

40. to be well sabaaj

41. กรุณา please karúnaa

Just for review, practice reading these words:

42. น้ำตาล sugar námtaan

43. หัว head hŭa

44. เจอ to meet cəə

45.	to be well	sabaaj
46. โต๊ะ	table	tó
47. นาฬิกา	clock	naalikaa
48. เข้าใจ	to understand	khâwcaj
49. พลัง	power	phalaŋ
50. ทหาร	soldier	thahăan
51. เนื้อ	meat	nýa
52. ร้อน	hot	rɔ́ɔn
53. เดี๋ยว	moment	dĭaw
54. ช่อม	fork	sɔ̂ɔm
55. ตลาด	market	talàat
56. วิทยุ	radio	wíthajú
57. เตา	stove	taw

58. In วิทยุ , ท has no written vowel symbol so it is pronounced with which vowel sound?

short a

59. What would be an alternate way of reading พลัง ?

phlaŋ

60. A consonant of any class written alone is normally pronounced with which vowel sound?

short a

61. The tone on such a syllable is usually_____.

neutral

62. What are the names of the tone marks?

่ máj èek

้ máj thoo

๊ máj trii

๋ máj càtàwaa

63. And what is ๎ called?

máj tàjkhuu

or

lêek pèɛt

Three more sŭuŋ consonants all represent the same sound s-- ศ sŏɔ săalaa (pavilion); ส sŏɔ sŏa (tiger); and ษ sŏɔ rɯysĭi (hermit). ส is the most common of the three; ษ is very rare, though occurring in some common words. Do not confuse ศ and ส with ค and ล . The s consonants have a "tail" at the top.

Practice reading:

64. ศพ corpse sòp

65. เสือ tiger sŏa

66. ขอโทษ excuse me khŏɔthôot

67. รักษา	to take care of	ráksăa
68. สั่ง	to order	sàŋ
69. สวัสดี	hello	sawàtdii
70. บุรุษ	man	burùt
71. ศึกษา	to study	sùksăa
72. สวย	pretty	sŭaj

Note that ต่ำ consonants which are final in their syllable are pronounced in the same way as was explained earlier for ต่ำ consonants. For instance, a final ส is pronounced as a t.

Only the ต่ำ consonant class has sonorants, e.g., ร, ล, ม, etc. Since there are words such as mài 'new' that have initial sonorants and a low tone, there must be a spelling convention to write the low tone with ต่ำ consonants; however, none of the tone marks indicate low tone when used with ต่ำ consonants. Therefore, Thai has a convention to convert these consonants to another class. This is done by a spelling convention called "leading consonants," i.e., preceding a ต่ำ consonant with a consonant of the สูง class. There are two consonants used for this purpose-- อ and ห. อ is used with only four common words. The words are:

73. อยู่	to be at	jùu
74. อย่าง	kind, type	jàaŋ
75. อย่า	don't	jàa
76. อยาก	to want	jàak

When used in this way, อ is called อ นำ "leading อ"; ห is called ห นำ "leading ห." In essence, then, a ต่ำ consonant following a leading consonant obeys the tone rules of the leading consonant.

Read:

77. อย่า — don't — jàa

78. อยู่ — to be at — jùu

79. เหลือ — to remain — lɨ̌a

80. ใหญ่ — large — jàj

81. แหวน — ring — wɛ̌ɛn

82. ไหม้ — to burn — mâj

83. หน่อย — little bit — nɔ̀ɔj

The sounds ph and f are represented in the สูง consonants by ผ phɔ̌ɔ phɤ̌ŋ (bee) and ฝ fɔ̌ɔ fǎa (lid). Note that the circle on these letters is on the opposite side of the stem from that of the ต่ำ consonants. This gives the สูง consonants a more cursive appearance, in handwritten Thai.

84. How would ผ and ฝ be pronounced at the end of a syllable?

as p

Read these words:

85. ผึ้ง — bee — phɤ̂ŋ

86. ฝา — lid — fǎa

87. ผล — result — phǒn

88. ฝรั่ง a foreign Occidental

faràŋ

89. ผม I (male)

phŏm

90. ผิด wrong

phìt

91. A consonant written in front of another consonant to make the second consonant follow different tone rules is called a _____.

leading consonant

92. The two consonants used for this purpose are ____ and ____.

ห อ

Practice reading the following words:

93. หนาว cold

nǎaw

94. กำลัง progressive particle

kamlaŋ

95. สั่ง to order

sàŋ

96. อยาก to want

jàak

97. มีด knife

mîit

98. รักษา to take care of

ráksǎa

99. แขก Indian

khɛ̀ɛk

100. นิดหน่อย a little

nítnɔ̀ɔj

101. หน้าที่ duty

nâathîi

102. ตาย to die

taaj

103. ชอบ to like

chɔ̂ɔp

104. เคย ever

khəəj

105. เหนือ north

nɯ̌a

106. อยู่ to be at

jùu

107. Now read this dialogue:

แดง: คุณ พูด ภาษา ไทย เก่ง จัง คุณ มา จาก ไหน คะ

นิด: ผม มา จาก อเมริกา ครับ

แดง: คุณ พูด ได้ ดี ค่ะ

นิด: ขอบคุณ ครับ ผม เป็น ครู สอน ภาษา ไทย ที่ สถานทูต

แดง: ไป ก่อน พบ กัน ใหม่ ค่ะ

นิด: พบ กัน ใหม่ ครับ

dɛɛŋ: khun phûut phaasăa thaj kèŋ caŋ. khun maa càak năj khá

nít : phŏm maa càak ameerîkaa khráp

dɛɛŋ: khun phûut dâj dii khâ

nít : khɔ̀ɔpkhun khráo. phŏm pen khruu sɔ̌ɔn phasăa thaj thîi sathăanthûut

dɛɛŋ: paj kɔ̀ɔn phóp kan màj khâ

nít : phóp kan màj khráp

Practice reading these words:

108. อยู่	jùu	118. กับ	kàp
109. ฝรั่ง	faràŋ	119. ค่า	khâa
110. ขาย	khăaj	120. ทุก	thúk
111. ห้า	hâa	121. เคย	khəəj
112. เดี๋ยว	dĭaw	122. ไป	paj
113. หา	hăa	123. อัน	an
114. วัว	wua	124. เครื่อง	khrŷaŋ
115. ทำ	tham	125. กิน	kin
116. งู	ŋuu	126. ตก	tòk
117. เก้าอี้	kâwîi	127. ใช้	cháj

The last two consonants of the สูง class, and of the Thai alphabet, are ฉ chŏɔ chìŋ (cymbals) for ch, and ฐ thŏɔ thăan (foundation) for th. These symbols are not as frequent as some others used for the same sounds.

Read:

128. ดิฉัน	I (woman)	dìchăn
129. ฐาน	foundation	thăan
130. ฉีก	to rip	chìik
131. รัฐ	state (sovereign)	rát

132. ฉ่ำ moist chàm

133. ฉิ่ง cymbals chìŋ

Sometimes the symbols เ and แ that are part of the second syllable of a word are written at the beginning of the word, preceding the initial consonant, if the initial does not have a vowel symbol; but these vowels still belong to the second syllable. For example, in เสนอ 'to submit a proposal,' the เ is actually part of the vowel digraph เ_อ which is the vowel of the second syllable. The first syllable has no vowel sign. The word is pronounced sanə̌ə.

The rising tone in the second syllable is due to the fact that sometimes the consonant of the second syllable follows the tone rules of a สูง consonant in the first syllable (another sort of 'leading consonant' effect). Here, ส is a สูง consonant, and น adopts a rising tone. A generalization can be made that if the consonant in the second syllable is a ต่ำ sonorant (ลรมนง), then the tone of that syllable follows the rule for สูง consonants. However, for the student, it may be simpler just to learn each word individually.

Read:

134. ขบวน clf. for procession khabuan

135. ขนาด size khanàat

136. เฉพาะ especially chaphɔ́

137. เฉลิม to add to chalə̌əm

138. สตรี woman sàtrii

139. สมอง brain samɔ̌ɔŋ

For further practice, read these:

140. อีสาน northeast ìsăan

141. ดิฉัน I (woman) dìchăn

142. ขนาด	size	khanàat
143. เท่านั้น	only that	thâwnán
144. เฉพาะ	especially	chaphɔ́
145. รัฐ	state (sovereign)	rát
146. ตลาด	market	talàat
147. ส่ง	to send	sòŋ
148. เป็น	to be	pen
149. มาก	many	mâak
150. จาก	from	càak
151. เรียน	to learn	rian

Quiz 5

Read the following words and write their romanization.

1. สมัย _____
2. กระเป๋า _____
3. ผม _____
4. เฉพาะ _____
5. ฐาน _____
6. นิดหน่อย _____
7. เข็ม _____
8. ชุระ _____
9. อย่างไร _____
10. ซื้อของ _____
11. ที่หลัง _____
12. แก้ปัญหา _____
13. เป็น _____
14. ศพ _____
15. พัฒนา _____
16. แห้ง _____
17. ภาคอิสาณ _____
18. ผิด _____
19. มือขวา _____
20. สถานที่ _____
21. เขมร _____
22. สบาย _____
23. รัฐ _____
24. ภาษา _____
25. ผ้าเช็ดหน้า _____
26. ผู้หญิง _____
27. สงบ _____
28. เท่านั้น _____
29. เมษายน _____
30. นับถือ _____
31. เคย _____
32. ฝึก _____

Quiz 5 (continued)

33. ชอบ _____

34. ยี่ห้อ _____

35. รักษา _____

36. ฝนตก _____

37. ใหญ่ _____

38. ม่า _____

39. เรียน _____

40. เหลือง _____

Answers to Quiz 5

1. samăj
2. krapăw
3. phŏm
4. chaphó
5. thăan
6. nítnɔ̀ɔj
7. khěm
8. thúrá
9. jàaŋraj
10. sýykhɔ̌ɔŋ
11. thîilăŋ
12. kêɛpanhăa
13. pen
14. sòp
15. phátthanaa
16. hêɛŋ
17. phâakìsăan
18. phìt
19. myykhwča
20. sathăanthîi
21. khaměen
22. sabaaj
23. rát
24. phaasăa
25. phâachétnâa
26. phûujĭŋ
27. saŋòp
28. thâwnán
29. meesăajon
30. nápthỳy
31. khəəj
32. fỳk
33. chôɔp
34. jîihôɔ
35. ráksăa
36. fŏntòk
37. jàj
38. khâa
39. rian
40. lỳaŋ

SUMMARY

สูง consonants

ข	khɔ̌ɔ khàj	ฝ	fɔ̌ɔ fǎa
ฉ	chɔ̌ɔ chìŋ	ศ	sɔ̌ɔ sǎalaa
ฐ	thɔ̌ɔ thǎan	ส	sɔ̌ɔ sǐa
ถ	thɔ̌ɔ thǔŋ	ษ	sɔ̌ɔ rɯysǐi
ผ	phɔ̌ɔ phŷŋ	ห	hɔ̌ɔ hìip

Tone symbols

◌๊ máj trii	indicates high tone; occurs only with กลาง and ต่ำ consonants
◌๋ máj càtàwaa	indicates rising tone; occurs only with กลาง consonants

Miscellanea

1. lone consonant rule - consonant without a vowel symbol normally is given a short a vowel.
2. leading consonant rule - a consonant following a leading consonant (either ป or ห) obeys the pronunciation rules of the leading consonant.
3. เ and แ sometimes are written preceding the initial consonant of a word, even though they are actually part of the second syllable, if the initial consonant does not have its own vowel symbol.
4. a consonant may follow the tone rule of a สูง consonant in a preceding syllable.

CHAPTER 6

There are four more symbols that enter into the alphabetic scheme of Thai. These four are syllabic symbols, quite infrequent in occurrence, and used mostly in words where it is desired to retain a close representation of the original Pali transliteration. They do occur in a few common words, however. The four symbols are ฤ, ฤๅ, ฦ, ฦๅ, representing the sounds rý, ryy, lý, lyy. ฤ is sometimes read as rí or rəə. ฦ and ฦๅ are so rare as to be nonexistent; they are given here only to acquaint you with their appearance.

Practice reading these words:

ฤดู	season	rýduu
ฤๅษี	hermit	ryysǐi
ปฤกษา	to consult	prỳksăa
พฤหัส	Thursday	phárýhàt

English spelling has many silent letters, for instance, gh in through; e in made; g in sign. Thai spelling also has silent letters and, especially in borrowed words, they are frequently marked by ์, called kaaran. Read these words:

ศัพท์	word	sàp
ไปรษณีย์	postal	prajsanii
เฟอร์นิเจอร์	furniture	fəənicêə
สตางค์	cent	sataŋ

เทศน์	to preach	thêet
การันต์	kaaran	kaaran
โทรศัพท์	telephone	thoorasàp

Notice that these silent letters have no influence on tone patterns or pronounciation in any way.

Sometimes, more than one letter may be silent. Read:

ราษฎร์	realm	râat
วันจันทร์	Monday	wancan

Silent letters are not always marked. In other cases, it is the vowel sign, rather than the consonant, which is not read. In still others, a whole syllable may be silent.

ชาติ	nation	châat
เหตุ	reason	hèet
พันธุ์	species	phan
สิทธิ์	privilege	sìt
ยานัดถุ์	snuff	jaanát
สมัคร	to volunteer	sàmàk

Now practice reading these words:

พฤหัส — phárýhàt ภาพยนตร์ phâapphajon

สามี	sǎami	ปฤกษา	prỳksǎa
เหตุ	hèet	หมอ	mɔ̌ɔ
สตางค์	sataŋ	พม่า	phamâa
วันจันทร์	wancan	ไปรษณีย์	prajsanii
ฤดู	rýduu	ชาติ	châat
สมัคร	samàk	รถไฟ	rótfaj
โทรศัพท์	thoorasàp	ศัพท์	sàp
บ้าง	bâaŋ	การันต์	kaaran

The letter ร enters into many interesting conventions. Sometimes it represents the sound ɔɔn when following another consonant, as in:

นคร	town	nákhɔɔn
ศร	arrow	sɔ̌ɔn
จร	to wander	cɔɔn

In certain consonant clusters it is silent, as in:

จริง	true	ciŋ
สร้าง	to build	sâaŋ
เศร้า	sad	sâw
ศรีษะ	head	sǐisà

Notice that in the words above, the clusters containing ร are unpronounceable in Thai if ร is given the value of r, e.g., cr, sr.

Double รร has two uses. When not followed by another consonant in the same syllable, it represents an. When followed by a consonant, it represents a.

Read these words:

ธรรม	righteousness	tham
จรรยา	etiquette	canjaa
บรรทุก	to load up	banthúk
กรรม	misfortune	kam
สวรรค์	heaven	sawăn

The combination ทร is usually pronounced s at the beginning of a syllable; it is always pronounced s when written with any of the vowel symbols.

Read:

ทราบ	to know	sâap
ไทร	banyan tree	saj
ทรง	to hold up	soŋ
ทราย	sand	saaj

Practice reading these words:

อังกฤษ	English	aŋkrìt

ชาติ	nation	châat
บรรทุก	to load up	banthúk
จริง	true	ciŋ
หนัง	movie	năŋ
นคร	town	nákhɔɔn
วันจันทร์	Monday	wancan
สิทธิ์	privilege	sìt
ศีรษะ	head	sǐisà
อากาศ	weather	aakàat
ญาติ	relative	jâat
เพ็ชร	diamond	phét
เหตุ	reason	hèet
ทราย	sand	saaj
นคร	town	nákhɔɔn
ทร้าง	to build	sâaŋ
ธรรม	righteousness	tham

จืด	bland	cỳyt
ทราบ	to know	sâap

At times, a consonant in the middle of a word will function simultaneously as the final sound of one syllable and the initial sound of the next. If the consonant happens to be one of those which has a different pronunciation at the end of syllables, then it will have two different sounds when it is serving a double function.

For instance:

ก in สกปรก	dirty	sòkkapròk
ล in ผลไม้	fruit	phŏnlámáaj
ม in ธรรมดา	common	thammadaa
ส in พัสดุ	goods	phátsadù

Note that the vowel quality read with the consonant in its second function is always the unwritten short a. But sometimes this inserted sound does not occur, as in:

ศัตรู	enemy	sàttruu
อัตรา	rate	àttraa
มาตรา	system	mâattraa

Read these words:

สกปรก	dirty	sòkkapròk
พลเรือน	civilian	phonlaryan

ธรรมดา	common	thammadaa
อัตรา	rate	àttraa
ข้าราชการ	government employee	khâarâatchakaan
ผลไม้	fruit	phŏnlámáaj
จังหวัด	province	caŋwàt
ศัตรู	enemy	sàttruu
รู้จัก	to know	rúucàk
ภาพยนตร์	movie	phâapphajon

In some words where a consonant is followed by ร , e.g., ทร , บร , to form a cluster that is not natural in Thai (thr, br), ɔɔ or ɔ is frequently inserted to create two syllables. A very few other clusters do similarly. In the examples above-- ทร , บร --we might get thɔɔra or bɔɔra.

Practice reading:

บริษัท	company	bɔɔrísàt
อธิบดี	head of a department	athíbɔɔdii
ทรมาน	to persecute	thɔɔrámaan
จรเข้	crocodile	cɔɔrákhêe

It is necessary to make a few more points about vowel length. Short vowel symbols are sometimes pronounced as long vowels, and long vowel symbols are sometimes pronounced as short vowels. There are no general

rules that will cover every case, so it is best just to be cognizant of the fact and then to learn each word separately. The symbols เ , แ , ◌ำ and เ_า especially are affected on high or falling tone. Read:

ไหว้	hand greeting	wâaj
ใช้	to use	cháaj
น้ำ	water	náam
เท้า	foot	tháaw
ท่าร	you	thân
เปล่า	no	plàaw

The symbols เ, แ and ◌ are pronounced short frequently in syllables without final stop consonants. In particular, เ is normally short in a syllable marked by any of the four tone markers.

Now read these:

แห่ง	place	hèŋ
เล่น	to play	lên
บ่อย	often	bòj
ต้อง	have to	tôŋ
แผ่น	clf. sheets	phèn
เว้น	to omit	wén
เล่ม	volume	lêm

But note:

ก่อน	before	kɔ̀ɔn
แล้ว	already	lɛ́ɛw
อ้อย	sugar cane	ɔ̂ɔj

As in English there are words whose pronunciation is highly irregular, so in Thai. Some words seem to follow no pattern or rule, or belong to a group of only two or three words that behave similarly. In effect, such cases must be memorized individually. These exceptions have to do with tone, vowel quality, syllable division, vowel length and consonant sounds.

For example:

ประโยชน์	advantage	prajòot
ตำรวจ	police	tamrùat
ดำริ	to consider	damrì
ประวัติ	history	prawàt
ศิลป	arts	sǐnlápà
สตรี	woman	sàttrii
ก็	also	kô
ผอม	thin	phɔ̌ɔm
	reluctant to speak	phàom
สามารถ	can, able	sǎamâat

Practice these repetitions of the preceding material:

แล้ว	lɛ́ɛw	ทาน	thân
บ่อย	bòj	บริษัท	bɔɔrísàt
ก่อน	kòɔn	เปล่า	plàaw
ต้อง	tôŋ	ใช้	cháaj
ประโยชน์	prajòot	ผอม	phɔ̌ɔm, phàom
ก็	kô	ตำรวจ	tamrùat
น้ำ	náam	ไหว้	wâaj

Here is a general practice exercise of all kinds of features, not just the material of this chapter.

แถว	thěw	ภาษา	phasǎa
สถานการณ์	sathǎanákaan	มรกต	mɔɔrakòt
บริเวณ	bɔɔríween	โศกศัลย์	sòoksǎn
อ้ว	úa	โป๊ะ	pó
ตื๋อ	tỳy	ไม้	máaj
สำเร็จ	sǎmrèt	วิพากษ์	wíphâak
อัฐิ	àtthì	จุ	cù
อ้าย	âj	ประโยค	prajòok

จลาจล	calaacon	อิง	iŋ
เผียะ	phìa	เก๋	kěe
ปฏิบัติ	pàtìbàt	เช้า	cháaw
แบ่ง	bèŋ	ประโยชน์	prajòot
โทษ	thôot	ห้อง	hɔ̂ŋ
ช้อน	chɔ́ɔn	ใหม่	màj
เฉพาะ	chaphɔ́	เกียรติ	kìat
สร้าง	sâaŋ	ทั้ง	tháŋ
ทราย	saaj	เช่น	chên
เมตร	mét	ซุกซน	súkson
ใต้	tâj	พฤษภาคม	phrýtsàphaakhom
ธาตุ	thâat	ครรภ์	khan
สามารถ	sǎaṃâat	พร	phɔɔn
กรรไกร	kankraj	แหลม	lɛ̌ɛm
สระ	sà sará	กสิกรรม	kàsìkam
		เสียง	sǐaŋ
ไหม	mɔ̌j mǎj		

SUMMARY

Syllabic symbols

ฤ rý ri rəə

ฤๅ ryy

Silent letters

1. Silent consonants and vowels sometimes marked by ์ .
2. Silent clusters sometimes marked by ์ .
3. Silent consonants and vowels sometimes unmarked.

conventions

1. -ร์- ɔɔn or silent
2. -รร์- an
3. -รร์+C- a
4. ทร s sometimes; always s when written with vowel symbol

Double-function Consonants

1. In the middle of words, consonant may represent both a syllable-final and a syllable-initial sound.
2. If normal sound of double-function consonant not permitted at end of syllables, consonant will have two pronunciations.

Inserted sounds

Consonants without vowel symbols may have various inserted vowels pronounced with them, such as a, o, ɔɔ and ɔ, depending on their cirucmstances.

Irregular vowel length

1. Short vowel symbols may be read as long, and long vowels may be read as short.
2. In particular, ไ, ใ, ◌ั า, เ◌ า, เ, แ, and ฤ change vowel length commonly on particular tones.

CHAPTER 7

The figure ๆ , called máj jámók, is used in Thai writing to indicate a reduplicated, i.e. repeated, syllable. The symbol itself represents the second occurrence of the syllable. For instance:

ดี ๆ	dîidîi
ใกล ๆ	klâjklâj
ต่าง ๆ	tàaŋtàaŋ
เรื่อย ๆ	rŷajrŷaj

Another repetition sign is ฯลฯ , called pajjaan jàj and read as lé̂ ỳynỳyn. It is used in much the same way as the English symbol 'etc.'

ควาย วัว ม้า ฯลฯ	khwaaj wua máa lé̂ ỳynỳyn
ดินสอ ปากกา กระดาษ ฯลฯ	dinsɔ̌ɔ pàakkaa kradàat lé̂ ỳynỳyn
คน สัตว์ นก ฯลฯ	khon sàt nók lé̂ ỳynỳyn

In long names, Thai uses ฯ pajjaan nɔ́ɔj as an abbreviation sign with the shortened form of the name. The most famous example of all is the name of Thailand's capitol.

กรุงเทพพระมหานคร บวรรัตนโกสินทร์ มหินทรายุธยามหาดิลกภิภพนพรัตน์ ราชธานีบุรีรมย์ อุดมสันติสุข

kruŋthêepphrámáhăanákhɔɔn bɔɔwɔɔnráttanakoosĭn máhĭntharaaJúthajaa

máhăadlèlókphíphópnópphárát râatchathanìbùrìrom ùdomsăntìsùk

Usually, the name is written:

กรุงเทพฯ krunthêep

In this example--the name of Thailand's capitol--we see another characteristic of Thai writing. Typically, no spaces are left between words. Spaces are used to group phrases, or units of exposition. This practice of "run-on" writing usually causes learners a little anxiety at first, but very quickly it becomes no problem at all.

Thai numbers, like the Thai alphabet, are distinct from those of the European tradition. Here are the first five numbers of Thai. Read them:

๑ หนึ่ง nùŋ

๒ สอง sɔ̌ɔŋ

๓ สาม săam

๔ สี่ sìì

๕ ห้า hâa

Now read these numbers:

slpèt

slpsɔ̌ɔŋ

jɪ̀slpsǎam

sǎamslpsl̀l

sl̀lslphâa

hâaslpsɔ̌ɔŋ

sl̀lslpèt

sǎamslpsl̀l

Here are the other five digits:

hòk

cèt

pɛ̀ɛt

kâaw

0

sǔun

Now read these numbers:

๗๙	cètsìpkâaw
๘๖	pèɛtsìphòk
๖๐	hòksìp
๒๗	sˇìsìpcèt
๙๓	kâawsìpsăam
๕๘	hâasìppèɛt

Practice with this reading passage.

ดำริห์ อยาก ไป ซื้อ ของ วันนี้ เขา ต้อง ซื้อ ของ หลาย อย่าง เขา จะ ไป ร้าน ขาย ผ้า ก่อน แล้ว จะ ไป หา ร้าน ขาย เสื้อผ้า

ดำริห์ ต้องการ ซื้อ ผ้า หน้ากว้าง สีขาว ๒ หลา ภรรยา จะ ตัด กางเกง ขา ยาว ให้ แล้วก็ จะ ซื้อ ถุงเท้า สีแดง ๕ คู่ ด้วย

Here's the romanization.

damrì jàak paj sýy khɔ̌ɔŋ wannîi· kháw tôŋ sýy khɔ̌ɔŋ lăaj jàaŋ· kháw ca paj ráan khăaj phâa kɔ̀ɔn. lɛ́ɛw ca paj hăa ráan khăaj sŷaphâa.

damrì tôŋkaan sýy phâa nâakwâaŋ sìikhăaw sɔ̌ɔŋ lăa. phanrajaa ca tàt kaaŋkeeŋ khăa jaaw hâj. lɛ́ɛwkɔ̂ ca sýy thŭŋtháaw sìidɛɛŋ hâa khûu dûaj.

Translation:

Damri wants to go shopping today. He has to buy several different things. He's going to a cloth shop first. Then he's going to look for a clothing store.

Damri wants to buy two yards of wide, white cloth. His wife will make him some long pants. He'll also buy five pairs of red socks.

Here is one more practice story (paraphrased from Thai Cultural Reader, Book 1; Jones, et al; Ithaca, 1970).

สมัยนี้เราอ่านจากหนังสือพิมพ์บ่อย ๆ ว่า นักเรียนในหลายประเทศ รวมทั้งประเทศไทย ได้แสดงความไม่พอใจต่อรัฐบาลของเขา ตามธรรมดา เด็กไทยจะไม่ทำอย่างนี้ ตามปกติเด็กไทยเป็นเด็กดี นับถือพ่อแม่ครูอาจารย์ ไม่พูดอะไร ไม่ทำอะไรที่ไม่สุภาพ

Here's the romanization.

samăj níi raw àan càak naŋsўyphim bòjbòj wâa nákrian naj lăaj prathêet ruamthán prathêet thaj dûaj dâj sadɛɛŋ khwaam mâj phɔɔcaj tòɔ rátthabaan khɔ̌ɔŋ kháw. taam thammadaa dèk thaj ca mâj tham jàaŋníi.

taam pòkàtì dèk thaj pen dii· nápthўy phɔ̂ɔmêɛ khruu aacaan· mâj phûut araj mâj tham araj thîi mâj sùphâap.

Translation:

We often read in the newspapers these days about students in various countries, including Thailand, who show their dissatisfaction with their governments. Normally, Thai young people wouldn't do like this.

Thai children are usually good. They respect their parents, teachers and professors. They don't say anything or do anything not polite.

Here is an exercise in higher numbers. Read them.

๙,๐๐๐,๐๐๐	kâwlăan
๓,๐๐๐	cètphan
๖,๐๐๔,๐๐๐	hòklăansìlphan
๔๐,๐๐๐	pèɛtmỳyn

๒๐๐,๐๐๐	sɔ̌ɔŋsɛ̌ɛn
๒๐๑	sɔ̌ɔŋrɔ́ɔjèt
๑๕๐,๐๐๐	nɏ̀ŋsɛ̌ɛnhâamɏ̀yn
๓๐,๐๐๐,๐๐๐	sǎamsìplǎan
๔๕๐	kâwrɔ́ɔjhâasìp
๔๐๘,๐๐๐	sìisɛ̌ɛnpèɛtphan

Quiz 7.1

Write the romanization for the names of the following symbols.

1. ๑	_____	9. ๙	_____
2. ๗	_____	10. ๓	_____
3. ๕	_____	11. ๖	_____
4. ๒	_____	12. ๔	_____
5. ๐	_____	13. ๆ	_____
6. ๘	_____	14. ๆ	_____
7. ์	_____	15. ็	_____
8. ๆฐๆ	_____	16. ◌	_____

Quiz 7.2

Read the following numbers and write their romanization.

1. ๑๓ _____

2. ๔๑ _____

3. ๓๔ _____

4. ๔๕ _____

5. ๕๖ _____

6. ๓๔ _____

7. ๔๐ _____

8. ๖๒ _____

9. ๑๔ _____

10. ๒๓ _____

11. ๕๐๐ _____

12. ๖,๐๐๐ _____

13. ๒,๐๐๐,๐๐๐ _____

14. ๓๐,๐๐๐ _____

15. ๒๐๕ _____

16. ๔๐๐,๐๐๐ _____

17. ๑,๓๐๐ _____

18. ๓๘๐,๐๐๐ _____

19. ๕๑,๐๐๐ _____

20. ๖,๓๐๐,๐๐๐ _____

Answers to Quiz 7.1

1. nỳŋ
2. cèt
3. hâa
4. sɔ̌ɔŋ
5. sǔun
6. pɛ̀ɛt
7. kaaran
8. lɛ́ ỳynỳyn [pajjaan jàj]
9. kâw
10. sǎam
11. hòk
12. sìl
13. máj jámók
14. pajjaan nɔ́ɔj
15. máj tajkhúu
16. máj càtàwɔa

Answers to Quiz 7.2

1. slpcèt
2. sllslpèt
3. sǎamslppɛ̀ɛt
4. kâwslphâa
5. hâaslphòk
6. cètslpsìl
7. pɛ̂ɛtslpsǔun
8. hòkslpsɔ̌ɔŋ
9. slpkâw
10. jílslpsǎam
11. hâarɔ́ɔj
12. hòkphan
13. sɔ̌ɔŋlǎan
14. cètmỳyn
15. sɔ̌ɔŋrɔ́ɔjkâw
16. sllsɛ̌ɛn
17. nỳŋphansǎamrɔ́ɔj
18. cètsɛ̌ɛnpɛ̀ɛtmỳyn
19. kâwmỳynnỳŋphan
20. hòklǎansǎamsɛ̌ɛn

FINAL TEST

Pronounce the following words. Then write the romanization.

1. จริง ๆ _____
2. ผลไม้ _____
3. ว่ายน้ำ _____
4. ทราย _____
5. บริษัท _____
6. ตัว _____
7. ธรรมดา _____
8. และ _____
9. นับถือ _____
10. ฤดู _____
11. เหตุ _____
12. เลือก _____
13. ใกล้ _____
14. สร้าง _____
26. ประโยชน์ _____
27. อยาก _____
28. อำเภอ _____
29. แก้ปัญหา _____
30. กิฬา _____
31. อ่าน _____
32. เมื่อ _____
33. ฟัน _____
34. เฉพาะ _____
35. โซ่ _____
36. ชื่อ _____
37. โต๊ะ _____
38. ผม _____
39. ฟา _____

15. ง่าย _____

16. ศึกษา _____

17. ชอม _____

18. มืด _____

19. พรรค _____

20. เปิด _____

21. ควาย _____

22. เดือน _____

23. ฝรั่ง _____

24. หิว _____

25. เอา _____

40. ทะเบียน _____

41. ควร _____

42. สหรัฐ _____

43. นาที _____

44. ฆ่า _____

45. แห่ง _____

46. เคย _____

47. ใคร _____

48. เชิญ _____

49. ก๋วยเตี๋ยว _____

50. ผู้หญิง _____

Answers to Final Test

1. ciŋciŋ
2. phǒnlamáaj
3. wâajnáam
4. saaj
5. bɔɔrísàt
6. tua
7. thammadaa
8. lé
9. nápthýy
10. rýduu
11. hèet
12. lîak
13. klâj
14. sâaŋ
15. ŋâaj
16. sỳksăa
17. chôɔp
18. mîit
19. phák
20. pèat
21. khwaaj
22. dyan
23. faràŋ
24. hĭw
25. aw
26. prajòot
27. jàak
28. amphəə
29. kêɛpanhăa
30. klìaa
31. àan
32. mŷa
33. fan
34. chaphó
35. sôo
36. chŷy
37. tó
38. phǒm
39. khăa
40. thablan
41. khuan
42. sahàrát
43. naathii
44. khâa
45. hèŋ
46. khəəj
47. khraj
48. chəən
49. kúajtĭaw
50. phûujĭŋ

SUMMARY

1. ๆ	máj ¡ámók	-	indicates reduplication
2. ฯลฯ	pajaan jàj	-	'etc.'; read as ɪɛ ỳynỳyn
3. ฯ	pajjaan nɔ́ɔj	-	abbreviation symbol for shortened forms

๑	หนึ่ง	nỳŋ
๒	สอง	sɔ̌ɔŋ
๓	สาม	sǎam
๔	สี่	sìɪ
๕	ห้า	hâa
๖	หก	hòk
๗	เจ็ด	cèt
๘	แปด	pèɛt
๙	เก้า	kâaw
๐	ศูนย์	sǔun

APPENDIX 1

The Alphabet

The following symbols are arranged in the standard order for dictionaries. Obsolete symbols have been eliminated.

1.	ก	ไก่	kɔɔ kàj	chicken
2.	ข	ไข่	khɔ̌ɔ khàj	egg
3.	ค	ควาย	khɔɔ khwaaj	buffalo
4.	ฆ	ระฆัง	khɔɔ rákhaŋ	bell
5.	ง	งู	ŋɔɔ ŋuu	snake
6.	จ	จาน	cɔɔ caan	plate
7.	ฉ	ฉิ่ง	chɔ̌ɔ chìŋ	cymbal
8.	ช	ช้าง	chɔɔ cháaŋ	elephant
9.	ซ	โซ่	sɔɔ sôo	chain
10.	ฌ	กระเฌอ	chɔɔ krachəə	species of tree
11.	ญ	หญิง	jɔɔ jǐŋ	female
12.	ฎ	ชะฎา	dɔɔ chádaa	dancer's headdress

13. ฏ	ปะฏัก	tɔɔ pàtàk	goad
14. ฐ	ฐาน	thɔ̌ɔ thǎan	platform
15. ฑ	มนโฑ	thɔɔ monthoː	giant's wife
16. ฒ	ผู้เฒ่า	thɔɔ phûuthâw	old man
17. ณ	เณร	nɔɔ neen	acolyte
18. ด	เด็ก	dɔɔ dèk	child
19. ต	เตา	tɔɔ tàw	turtle
20. ถ	ถุง	thɔ̌ɔ thǔŋ	sack
21. ท	ทหาร	thɔɔ thahǎan	soldier
22. ธ	ธง	thɔɔ thoŋ	flag
23. น	หนู	nɔɔ nǔu	mouse
24. บ	ใบไม้	bɔɔ bajmáaj	leaf
25. ป	ปลา	pɔɔ plaa	fish
26. ผ	ผึ้ง	phɔ̌ɔ phɯ̂ŋ	bee
27. ฝ	ฝา	fɔ̌ɔ fǎa	lid
28. พ	พาน	phɔɔ phaan	tray

29. ฟ	ฟัน	fɔɔ fan	tooth
30. ภ	สำเภา	phɔɔ sămphaw	sampan
31. ม	ม้า	mɔɔ máa	horse
32. ย	ยักษ์	jɔɔ ják	giant
33. ร	เรือ	rɔɔ rya	boat
*34. ฤ		rý	
*35. ฤๅ		ryy	
36. ล	ลิง	lɔɔ liŋ	monkey
37. ว	แหวน	wɔɔ wɛ̌ɛn	ring
38. ศ	ศาลา	sɔ̌ɔ sǎalaa	pavilion
39. ษ	ฤๅษี	sɔ̌ɔ ryysǐi	hermit
40. ส	เสือ	sɔ̌ɔ sy̌a	tiger
41. ห	หีบ	hɔ̌ɔ hìip	box
42. ฬ	จุฬา	lɔɔ cùlaa	kite
43. อ	อ่าง	ɔɔ àaŋ	basin
44. ฮ	(นก)ฮูก	hɔɔ hûuk	owl

*These two symbols are not learned as part of the Thai alphabet (neither are the vowel symbols), but they are included here because they, along with the consonants, are the primary basis for alphabetizing in dictionaries. The order of the vowel symbols is significant only for ordering words under each consonant.

The following vowel symbols are given in the alphabetical order in which they occur in the dictionary.

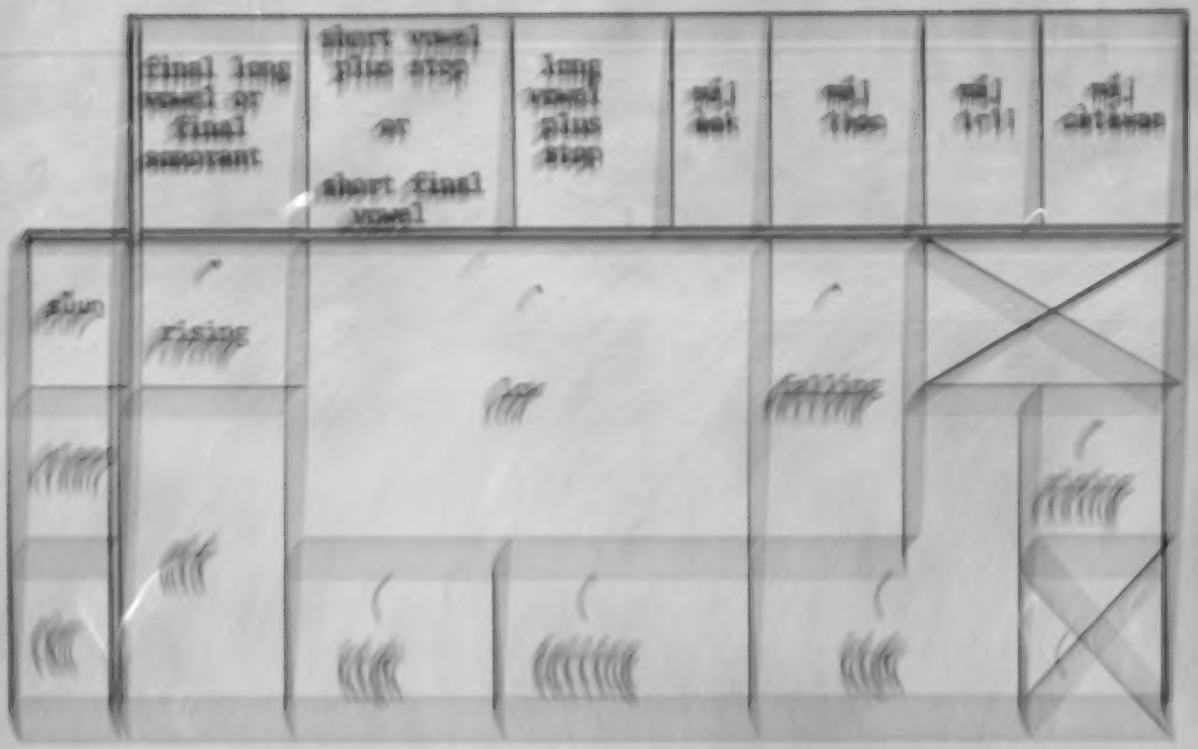
1. ะ	a	17. เ-ือะ	ɯ
2. ั	a	18. เ-ะ	e
3. ั-ว	ua	19. เ-า	aw
4. า	aa	20. เ-าะ	ɔ
5. ำ	am	21. เ็	ɯɯ
6. ิ	I	22. เ็-ย	Ia
7. ี	II	23. เ็-ยะ	Ia?
8. ึ	y	24. เ็-ือ	ya
9. ึ-ือ	yy	25. แ	ɛɛ
10. ื	yy	26. แ็	ɛ

11. u

27. ε

APPENDIX I

The Tone Rules



APPENDIX 3

Using the Dictionary

In Thai, the primary basis of alphabetical order in the dictionary is the order of the consonants (including ฤ and ฦ). All words are first ordered according to their initial consonant; the vowel and tone symbols are not considered in this first phase. Alphabetizing according to vowel order is second in precedence; the complete alphabetic order of vowels is applied to each syllable of a word separately and in turn. (This will be further explained below.) And, finally, words are alphabetized by tone symbol, in the third order of precedence and in the same way as the vowels (cf. below). By way of contrast, vowels are an integral part of the system in English. Words beginning with the vowel "A" come before all other words. Those beginning with B come after words with initial "A, B, C and D," and before all others.

To use a Thai dictionary it is necessary to know the sequence of all consonants, vowels and tone marks. For the alphabetic arrangement of the consonants and vowels see Appendix A. The order of tone marking is: (1) no marker; (2) ; (3) ; (4) ; (5)

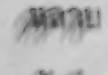
Since consonants are the primary basis for word order, we can

other vowel symbols of เ า ะ and note immedi-
ows ก in the Thai alphabet, so a word with า
ill follow all words with initial ก , regard-
marks the words may have. Put numbers in
llowing words to indicate their alphabetic
s in the right margin. Remember, compare
of each word.

_____ 6

_____ 1

_____ 3



_____ 9

_____ 7

_____ 5

_____ 8

_____ 2

_____ 4

words beginning with the same consonant, the
ed to further alphabetize the words. A
symbol would be first in order; then the same
uld follow, alphabetized according to the

Which of these words is first alphabetically?

กฎ กี่ ไก่

กฎ

Why?

Because the ก has no written vowel symbol, so it will come before any words having ก written with a vowel.

Which of the other two words would be next?

กี่

Why?

Because ◌ี precedes ◌ไ in the alphabetic order of the vowel symbols.

If the first syllable of two words is identical, then look at the next syllable to the right. As long as syllables are identical, continue moving right (just as in English) until syllables differing by either vowel or consonant are encountered. The consonant, of course, takes precedence over vowel symbols in determining order. If the consonants are identical, then we alphabetize according to vowel symbol.

Which of these comes first and why?

ขนาด ขบวน

ขนาด

Because น is alphabetically first before บ. It doesn't matter that vowelless syllables (like บวน) are alphabetically first before those with vowels (like นาด).

Would อย่างนี้ come before or after อย่างนั้น ?

after

Why?

Because the order of these two words would be based on the proper sequence of ั and ่, and ั precedes ่.

Which of these two words will occur first?

ทอ ทัก

ทอ

Why?

Because อ is alphabetized as if it were a consonant, even though it functions as a vowel in this word. Therefore, ทอ is alphabetized as though it had no vowel symbols, giving it precedence over ทัก.

Look up these words in the glossary of this book. In the space beside them, number them according to their alphabetical sequence.

(1) ฤๅ _____

(2) ล่ะ _____

(3) ขฏา _____

(4) วิฑก _____

(5) วิทยุ _____

(6) แบ่ง _____

(7) ควร _____

(8) พบ _____

(9) บ่อ _____

(10) คุย _____

Answer:

(1) 7	(3) 3	(5) 10	(7) 1	(9) 4
(2) 8	(4) 9	(6) 5	(8) 6	(10) 2

You should have looked at the initial consonant in these words as your first step. That would have made (4) and (5), (6) and (9), and (7) and (10) fall together as pairs since each pair has an identical initial consonant. Then these pairs and the remaining words could have been alphabetized according to their first consonants. Next, you should have alphabetized the words of each pair. Pairs (6) and (9), (7) and (10) would have followed the principal of syllables without vowels preceding those with vowels. To order (4) and (5), it would be necessary to skip past the identical first syllables and alphabetize according to the initial consonant of the second syllable.

What are the three types of symbols that determine alphabetic order in Thai?

consonants,
vowels, tone marks

Which type is the primary basis of alphabetic order?

consonants

Which type is next in order of application?

vowels

Where does a consonant with no written vowel symbol occur alphabetically, in relation to consonants with vowel symbols?

first

Which of these words would occur first?

ไก ไก่

ไก่

Why?

Because syllables without tone marks are alphabetized before syllables with tone marks.

What is the alphabetical order of the tone marks?

(1) no mark
(2) ◌่ (máj èek)
(3) ◌๋ (máj thoo)
(4) ◌้ (máj trii)
(5) ◌๊ (máj càtàwaa)

Look up the following words in the glossary. Then indicate their proper alphabetical sequence by numbering them.

(1) ป่า	_____	(6) ตัว	_____
(2) นี่	_____	(7) ขอน	_____
(3) บุ	_____	(8) บู	_____
(4) ปา	_____	(9) ขอบ	_____
(5) ตั๋ว	_____	(10) นี้	_____

Answer:

(1) 10	(3) 7	(5) 4	(7) 1	(9) 2
(2) 5	(4) 9	(6) 3	(8) 8	(10) 6

This exercise consists of five pairs of words, paired according to their initial consonants. The pairs are, in their correct order: (7) and (9); (6) and (5); (2) and (10); (3) and (8); (4) and (1).

The correct order within pairs is as follows:

(7) precedes (9) - The first two consonants are identical, so order is determined by the third consonant. The tone mark is not a factor.

(6) precedes (5) - Consonants without tone mark precede consonants with a tone mark.

(4) precedes (1) - Consonants without tone mark precede consonants with a tone mark.

(2) precedes (10) - máj èek precedes máj thoo.

(3) precedes (8) - Since they have identical consonants, order is determined by the vowels. The tone mark is not a factor because vowel order takes precedence over tone marks.

A little study of the vowel order will reveal that vowels are alphabetized according to quite logical principles, some of them identical with consonantal rules. For instance, short vowel symbols that are unique, individual symbols (e.g. ะ), and not complex symbols (e.g. เ-ะ which is composed of two other symbols - เ and ะ), precede

long vowels, e.g. ะ precedes า ; ◌ั precedes ◌ั .

Complex vowel symbols utilizing consonant symbols are alphabetized according to the usual principles applicable to consonants. For example, it is usual that the less symbols there are in a word, the earlier its alphabetical position. In like fashion, the a symbol

precedes the ua symbol -ัว; ◌ั precedes -ือ . Also, following normal consonantal order, เ-ีย ɛɛj precedes เ-ือ ɯɯ, just as the consonants ย and อ are alphabetized.

Look up the following words in the glossary.

(1) เพราะ

(2) เพาะ

Why is this their correct alphabetic order, instead of the reverse?

In (1), พ has no vowel symbols associated with it; the symbols are associated with the ร . The vowelless consonant precedes the consonant with vowels.

Now look up these two words and give the reason for their order.

(1) เกลือ

(2) เกวียน

(1) precedes (2) because ล has alphabetical precedence over ว. We disregard the order of the vowel symbols, since consonants have priority over vowels.

Look up these two words in the glossary. Which comes first?

(1) เก้าอี้

(2) เกาะ

เก้าอี้

Why?

The vowel symbol เ-า aw in (1) has precedence over เ-าะ อ in (2), following the principle that the simpler a vowel symbol is the earlier its order. Here, the vowel in (2) is more complex by one symbol -ะ .

What is the correct alphabetic order of this pair of words? Why? Find them in the glossary.

(1) โคย

(2) โคก

(2), (1)

Their sequence hinges on ย / ก , regardless of the fact that ย is part of a diphthong.

What would be the correct order for the following, and why?

(1) จรรยา

(2) จริง

(1), (2)

The two words have identical ร ร as their first two letters, but (2) has a vowel over ร . Consequently, vowelless ร in (1) would be alphabetized ahead of ร in (2).

Notice that the function of a consonant is irrelevant to alphabetizing. In (1), ร ร represents an; in (2) ร is silent. The same is true of silent letters marked by ์ . They follow their usual alphabetic sequence.

Look up the following words in the glossary. Write the number of the page each one is on in the first column. In the second column, number each word according to its alphabetic order.

	Page	Order
(1) จาก	_____	_____
(2) พฤหัส	_____	_____
(3) ก๋วยเตี๋ยว	_____	_____
(4) รีบ	_____	_____
(5) โกรน์	_____	_____
(6) ถุงเท้า	_____	_____
(7) สำเร็จ	_____	_____
(8) กู	_____	_____
(9) แหลม	_____	_____

(10) ฐาน _____ _____

(11) ไฟ _____ _____

(12) ใบ _____ _____

(13) ควร _____ _____

(14) เฉลิม _____ _____

(15) เวลา _____ _____

Answers (pages)

(1) 129	(6) 140	(11) 151
(2) 149	(7) 159	(12) 145
(3) 122	(8) 123	(13) 126
(4) 154	(9) 161	(14) 131
(5) 125	(10) 134	(15) 157

Answers (order)

(1) 5	(6) 8	(11) 11
(2) 10	(7) 14	(12) 9
(3) 1	(8) 2	(13) 4
(4) 12	(9) 15	(14) 6
(5) 3	(10) 7	(15) 13